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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 191 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1914 ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 15 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
15th Aug	Salsett	6000	Mongo a	10000
22nd "	India	8000	....	....
29th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	5000
5th Sept	Arabia	8000	....	....
12th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Sic a	6000	....	....
26th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	"	"

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

ate of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th "	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	B. Tanda	3808	31st "	14th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4968	12th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3786	28th "	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

25 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal

Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta ... A&C	5415	27th Aug	..

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poono A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st.class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	831	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi" 4,500 15th July 1914.
S. S. "Umona"* 5,500 24th August 1914.
*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to
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TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
291 Agen

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AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
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General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Sat. 15th Aug. *6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

T. S. "LHASA" on Saturday 15th August (Passengers only) connecting with S. S. "KASARA" at Karachi for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "PALITANA" 2998 tons on Friday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
13th August, 1914.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsena Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Masilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	598	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS. B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

THREE QUESTIONS AND AN OFFER.

THEORY vs. PRACTICE

(i) Do you know that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER can do ALL that the most expensive machine on the market can do?

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The "Royal" Factory has *one Standard of quality only—the highest*, with various models to suit all requirements. As "an ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory" we shall be glad to send a machine for your personal inspection and practical trial at any time convenient to yourself, on receipt of your Post Card,

OR

if you prefer it, and can spare the time, we shall be very pleased to demonstrate to you the special features and working of the various models at our Establishment.

Model I. Rs. 275. Model V. Rs. 335. Model X Rs. 360.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE ROYAL TYPEWRITER

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 50,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 227.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID :—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

A COMPLETE COURSE in French, German or English for a guinea only. Also violin and piano for beginners by a gentleman. Apply sharp to Box No. 803, C/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3512

BOARD-RESIDENCE—In good central position. Good airy Rooms and all modern conveniences and Lift with English married couple, suit bachelors; for immediate entrance. Apply to No.539, care of "Bombay Chronicle."

ENGLISH dessert PEARS & APPLES 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, Rs.3/8 all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON. The Manali Orchards, Kulu-Panjab, Telegrams "Banon-Kulu." 3031

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT, Forbes Building, Home Street, is an ALL BRITISH CONCERN and the safest place for keeping all VALUABLES in these troublous times. 3495

AN ENGLISH LADY residing in Bandra, would like to take pupils for piano and mandolin. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2238

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately DENTAL MECHANIC. Only first class, good, all-round men need, apply to DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 3480

BOARD and LODGINGS available in Wodehouse Road for young lady willing to share room Rs. 50 month. Apply to Box No. 805, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3531

WANTED.—AGENTS. First year's commission 40 per cent subsequent years 7 per cent. ROBINSON and MORRIS, IMPERIAL GUARANTEED LIFE OFFICE. Byculla, Bombay. 3529

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. MOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 452

WANTED by YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, well educated, speaks and writes French, SLIGHT KNOWLEDGE Shorthand, Typewriting, journalistic and publishing experience—a settled post; not Travelling Representative or Canvasser. Address:—"SPIDER," care of "Bombay Chronicle" Office. 2034.

A QUALIFIED Sub-Assistant Surgeon for charge of a Travelling Dispensary in the Almora District, for six months, from 1st October, 1914 to 13th March 1915. Pay, including all allowances approximately, Rs. 70 per mensem.—Send copies of certificates with application, to CIVIL SURGEON, Almora. 2235

MARY NEEDS A HOME.—Born and bread in England seeks employment as a lady's companion or as a nursery governess. Mary is a young lady of respectable family and quite fond of children.

Apply to "MARY,"
c/o. The Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society,
3532 Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H. P. Initial salary Rs. 35 with a local allowance of Rs. 7. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Customs House. 3525

NURSE, fully trained, required for the Nasik Civil Hosp. Nursing Association. Pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80, according to qualifications. Board, washing and uniform allowance and quarters, servants, light and fuel free.

Apply before the 20th August, also stating age and nationality to A. J. V. BETTS, Major, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nasik. 2241

WANTED.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN going abroad to advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3456

RESIDENCE WITH BOARD available single or double. Rooms with Bath-room and Flushing Lavatory. Terms moderate. Apply at 7, "ALEXANDRA TERRACE" (Ground Floor), Byculla, near Victoria Gardens. 3535

WANTED AN EMPLOYMENT as TUTOR to any European gentleman desirous of learning Persian, Urdu.

Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2237

WANTED a B.Sc. for the post of SCIENCE TEACHER in the Government High School at Chhindwara on Rs. 50.

Apply with copies of testimonials to
KANHAYALAL GURU,
Inspector of Schools,
2239 Nerbudda Circle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—35 H. P. STUDEBAKER CAR, latest 1914, model in new condition. With extra large honey combe radiator, shock absorbers. 3 spare tyres. 2 sets seat and monsoon covers any trial accept Rs. 4,250 for quick sale.

DR. CARR,
3534 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A spacious UPPER FLAT with Sanitary bath room and separate entrance in best position at New Queen's Road. Apply to PETER HUDAWAR, 20 Forbes Street. 3533

TO BE LET for Europeans at WHITE HOUSE," opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, two well-ventilated spacious flats, with Electric Light and Fans. Apply to PESTONJI KAPADIA, ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Fort. 3518

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI YEMNABAI widow of EBRAHIM ALLANA of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, succession, trust, lien, possession, lease, easement or otherwise is and are hereby requested to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon consisting of one compartment or flat lying and being on the Easter Side of Shaik Alli Janjikar Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 19 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 540 and Street No. 120 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2085 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Noorbhoy Chandabhai on or towards the West by the property of Essa Ibrahim & Co. on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ismail Khandwani and on or towards the South by the Janjikar Street aforesaid and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1914.
FORBES & Co.,
3530 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED "PERCENTAGE RATE" tenders (Form F-1) marked on the cover "Sholapur Postal Buildings Contract" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur, up to 5 p.m. on 10th SEPTEMBER 1914, for the construction of the Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Sholapur, an architectural building, estimated to cost about Rs. 1,40,899.

2. The contract papers and plans and estimate can be seen at, and tender forms obtained (on payment of Rs. 2 each) from the office of the Undersigned at Sholapur or that of the Consulting Architect to Government at Bombay, during office hours on any working day.

3. Each tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 1,410 as earnest money to be converted into security deposit on acceptance of the tender.

The right is reserved for rejecting any tender without giving reasons.

A. B. DESOUZA,
Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
Sholapur 6th August 1914. 3483

NOTICE TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

THE VACUUM OIL COMPANY have not advanced their prices for MOBILOILS and will continue to supply to dealers at usual prices as long as stocks on hand last. If any dealers refuse to sell at these prices, please notify us promptly and we will make arrangements to have your requirements taken care of.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
3484

NOTICE.

THIS is to advise the public that there has been no advance made by us in the present selling prices of the following brands of Kerosine Oils:—

Snowflake, Devoes
White Rose, Elephant
Chester

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
3477

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients the NEW PIECE GOODS BAZAR Co., Ltd., have contracted to purchase the under mentioned property from Messrs. NOMANBHAI MULLA LOOKMANJI and SALEBHAI MULLA LOOKMANJI and that any person having any claim or interest in the said property either by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance lien or otherwise should within fourteen days from the date hereof make the same known to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaik Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 274 6/9 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130-174 New Nos. 1059 and A/1058 Old Survey Nos. 98 and 98, and New Survey Nos. 1/1591 and 2/1591, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 241 and Street Nos. 10-18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the property of the late Lakhmidas Khimji and now by the New Piece Goods Bazar Co,. Ltd., on or towards the North by the property of the late Lakhmidas Khimji and now of the New Piece Goods Co., Ltd., partly by the property of Harichand Rupchand and partly by the property Parmananddas Nathubhai and now of the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd., and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Bombay, 12th August, 1914. 3536

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is invited to the rates per ton by rail for coal from Bengal Collieries to Bombay, Byculla and Dadar as detailed below:—

All Collieries in Jherriah Fields including Bhaga, Bhojudih, Malkera, Mahuda, Talgaria and Khanoodih ..... Rs. 11 4 0
Radhanagar ..... Rs. 11 4 0
Raneeganj ..... Rs. 11 4 0
Chaurashi ..... Rs. 11 2 0

2. From Singareni Colliery the rate is ..... Rs. 7 3 8

3. All these rates are at Owners Risk. Owners to load and unload, and subject to charge on the marked carrying capacity of wagons used.

4. These rates are already in force but are renotified as being of special interest to the public at the present time.

W. LAIDLAW,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 12th August, 1914. 262

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY THE 22nd AUGUST 1914 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1914.

II. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
C. I. PAREKH AND Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Saturday the 15th August to Saturday the 29th August 1914, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 2nd August 1914. 1588

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "PENANG MARU" having arrived on the 12th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY the 14th instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th Aug., 1914.
3488

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Constituents and the Public in General that the prices of our FAMOUS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES de LUXE remain unaltered. The prices are enhanced only of Dutch Havana Cigars and American Tobaccos and Cigarettes.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,
3503 117/125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES

IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANDMANN-RICKARDS CIRCUIT.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 10. p. m. AT TO-NIGHT

OUR GALA NIGHT

SAM STERN
THE HEBREW COMEDIAN
SAM STERN
"Ma great beeg Brothare Slyvestre!
SAM STERN
ORIGINAL AND TOPICAL
An Entertainer—That's all.

MEREDITH AND ADNIL
A success on the Roman Rings
CLEVER—STRIKING
You will enjoy this act.
ADDIE LEIGH
A CHARMING SINGER OF CHARMING SONGS
A little whiff of a dear old London Town
OUR
STAR FILM
Back to Broadway.
American Photo Play
and
A programme of fine comics.

THE CLARDY BROS.
The Superaero Acrobats.
AT
HOME IN MID-AIR
OR
ON THE GROUND.
THE CLARDY BROS.
THE FAST AND FURIOUS ACROBATS.

GALA NIGHT IS A GREAT NIGHT

BOOK SEATS EARLY TO AVOID THE CRUSH TO-NIGHT

POPULAR PRICES.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES KHAMGAON AKOLA FINE MACHINE GINNED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balchand Ugarchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pruthuraj Bhagwan and Footchand Matrumal, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Slated godown No. 6A, at Arthur Bunder:—

100 bales Khamgaom Akola fine machine ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Balance to be paid and delivery to be taken the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company Goods Department at Waribunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweeping such as bags of cotton seeds, linseed, jawari rapeseed, tilly, herda, mohwaflower, wheat turmeric. bundles of gunny bags, casks, bundles of iron bars, boxes of luggage lot of old records steel hoops and bands, bags of sweeping grain, condemned sheets and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BORAS FIRE AND WATER DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th day of August 1914 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in Matchiswala's godown in Angirwady, on Mount Road, Mazagaon, by order of Messrs. Velji Sivji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Commercial Trading Co., Ltd.

42 Boras fire and water damaged cotton.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th August, 1914.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! No. Tel. 1271

One of the most exciting films this Season.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

From the well-known Play by DION BOUCICAULT.

Three Parts—Exclusive.

A STRONG-STORIED DRAMA WITH PLENTY OF THRILLS.

Blackmail, attempted suicide, train-jumping, burning tenements, hidden document, etc. Just the sort of action and incident the public like to see and talk about.

MAKE SURE YOU SEE THIS FINE FEATURE.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Free! Free!! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1, lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,650,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy.	Ipoh.	Rangoon.
Bangkok.	Johore.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Kwala-Lumpur.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	London.	Do. Hongkew.
Canton.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Colombo.	Malacca.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Manila.	Taipeh.
Hamburg	Nagasaki.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	New York.	Tsingtau.
Harbin.	Peking.	Yokohama.
Hongkong.	Penang.	Yloilo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan (Sumatra).	Manila.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Cebu.
Calcutta.	Malacca.	Iloilo.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpur.	Hongkong.
Rangoon.	F. M. S.).	Canton.
Colombo.	Klang (F.M.S.).	Foochow.
Karachi.	Seremban (F.M.S.).	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Batavia.	Tsingtau.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	(North China)
Puket.	Saigon.	Hankow.
Taiping (F.M.S.	Yokohama.	
Ipoh (F.M.S.).	Haiphong.	Kobe.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p.a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Share bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collections of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 84,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.
A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.
It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.
CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
Sole Agent.—T. HARA
5, Taj Building, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.
"Sub Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co.,
No 2, Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

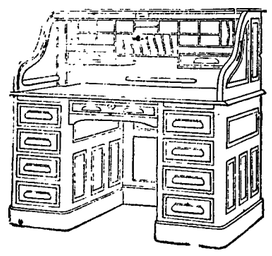
DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?

LEON KENDAL
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delinections are nothing short of marvellous."

FORECAST OF THE WAR.
The Special Forecast of the War made for the "Bombay Chronicle," August 7th, will be sent free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.

ROLL TOP DESKS.
&
OFFICE CHAIRS



IN SELECTED DESIGNS.
OAK, WALNUT
&
STEEL.
Prices to suit all.
W. H. THORNS & Co.
369-371, Hornby Road
BOMBAY.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

Burnt to death with his wife by a night lamp.

THE "Leader" Allahabad in its issue of the 24th June, 1914, published the following hair-stirring article:—

"My. Kashi Prasad Srivastava was formerly a student of the Jubbulpore Government College, where he took his degrees in 1912. He then joined the Muir Central College, Allahabad, for his M.A., and creditably passed his Previous in the second division last year He had appeared in his final M.A., and was passing his days of vacation with his brother at Jubbulpore, who is a camp clerk to the Registrar, co-operative credit society there.

On the night of the 14th last, he and his wife were sleeping together in a room which had a lamp burning near the bed. Some how or other the flame caught the bed and then the room and both of them were burnt to death!

"It was very recently known to us that our bereaved friend had passed his final M.A., in the second division!

"He was gentle, intelligent and a promising youth, with a heart full of love and sympathy for all! The death of such a noble heart is highly deplorable!"

Such a Catastrophe is not an exception, but a frequently occurring disaster and is often heard of here and there.

Aviod it permanently by making it a rule never to use any but **Electric Battery Lights** in your bed room (harmless as a little babe).

The largest house in India for Electrical novelties and therefore the cheapest.

Send for our list of Electric Battery Lamps and Bed-room lights.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.
Camp—KARACHI

"CHINA-JAPAN STORES"
Declares their lucky date to be 22nd June and request all the lucky buyers to take back their money paid to us by producing to us the said date cash receipt

CHINA JAPAN STORES
at Abdul Rehman Street, near Crawford Market, challenge their prices to be comparatively cheaper

Once try and you always patronise **CHINA JAPAN STORES."**

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of August 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	99.3	84.8	80	..	0.00	0.00
Jask	92.7	84.3	77	..	?	?
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	84.8	77.0	84	..	0.53	0.36
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.0	72.6	78	1.11	?	?
Rawalpind ;	86.8	67.8	80	..	?	?
Lahore	87.4	73.8	88	..	14.68	5.30
Sirsa	94.2	72.2	94	0.50	12.30	
Ambala	90.7	74.5	85	..	16.38	1.51
Delhi;	91.3		84	0.10	14.84	—0.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.5	77.6	76	..	21.53	6.09
Mainpuri	90.3	75.3	87	1.34	12.41	—2.07
Jhansi;	89.8	77.0	79	0.21	20.92	8.95
Cawnpore	90.6	76.7	87	0.22	16.10	—2.29
Allahabad	86.6	76.5	83	0.32	29.75	8.75
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	103.1	80.2	84	0.15	4.46	2.56
Karachi;	88.3	81.2	87	..	6.20	1.30
Ajmer	83.6	75.1	81	..	10.66	—1.73
Jaipore	89.2	75.0	82	..	21.21	8.18
Kotah	89.6	77.6	68	..	19.47	2.95
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	85.9	77.1	87	0.16	12.23	1.78
Veraval	83.2	79.5	84	0.02	9.94	—3.04
Rajkot	91.7	76.7	80	..	18.13	—0.17
Bhavnagar Para	92.0	75.2	83	0.78	25.00	12.87
Surat	88.1	78.3	79	0.06	40.46	11.84
Ahmeda.	91.2	75.0	84	0.04	26.49	5.54
Deesa	89.9	73.6	82	..	20.01	4.88
Neemuch	86.1	72.0	78	..	19.14	3.09
Indore	86.1	72.1	87	0.02	15.63	—3.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	75.3	86	0.31	29.57	—4.12
Saugor ;	84.0	71.6	90	0.08	24.71	—2.76
Hoshangabad	84.1	73.7	94	0.25	33.92	5.41
Khandwa	88.0	74.2	82		17.19	0.62
Akola	90.4	73.7	77	0.07	13.75	—4.59
Amraoti	88.9	73.8	80	..	12.94	—5.98
Nagpur	89.4	75.7	73	..	22.06	—4.66
Chanda	89.9	76.0	80	..	20.71	—9.46
Raipur	88.5	76.7	89	0.12	22.18	—6.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	77.2	91	0.20	52.51	2.73
Ratnagir	83.9	75.1	94	0.98	92.39	19.72
Mormugao	85.2	75.9	93	0.44	77.17	6.65
Karwar;	83.4	77.0	88	0.10	10622	17.70
BOMBAY DECCANAND ;						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.2	70.8	73	..	11.90	1.36
Ahmednagar	86.8	67.0	73	0.01	9.75	0.35
Poona	79.6	70.3	86	0.07	22.41	8.61
Sholapur	90.5	70.6	80	..	13.58	2.80
Bijapur;	87.7	69.8	77	0.02	6.47	—0.24
Belgaum;	77.7	67.8	95	0.02	70.73	41.37
Aurangabad;	85.8	69.5	86	0.06	17.54	3.69
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.1	72.7	82	0.06	38.22	18.92
Hyderabad	87.2	72.2	86	0.09	23.00	9.98
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	82.1	73.2	86	0.87	94.82	9.52
Calicat ;	80.8	72.3	95	0.22	75.14	1.54
Cochin	83.6	73.5	88	0.90	52.45	—4.66
Colombo	85.7	77.0	82	0.35	15.38	1.26
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	92.4	78.9	71	..	12.32	—0.85
Bellary	95.0	73.7	65	..	1.95	—2.56
Guddapah ;	98.6	76.8	69	0.11	8.23	—1.15
Madras	93.4	76.1	77	..	6.22	—1.57
Bangalore	88.7	65.5	81	0.26	6.07	—2.80
Combator	86.9	71.2	72	..	2.74	—0.72
Trichinopoly	92.2	75.8	77	..	2.53	—1.26
Negapatam	92.3	76.6	85	..	3.18	—1.46

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, August 11th 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.751inches.
Temperature of Air	81.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.860 "
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	6.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do. do.	77.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	174 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.20inches.
Total fall during month	4.50 "
Total fall during year	52.46 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th..	0.21 "

REFUSAL OF CURRENCY NOTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you please be good enough to allot a small space in your widely circulated and highly respected paper to voice the hardships of the poor Mofussil Public.

We learn from reports published in the Bombay Dailies that the timely intervention of our benign Government in the matter of checking an undue rise in the prices of food stuffs has had a salutary effect in Bombay but it is a matter for regret that up till now no effective check has been exercised over unscrupulous merchants in the Mofussil against their raising prices and unduly alarming the public. But even this dwindles into insignificance when one has to compare it with the most dangerous nay cruel pranks, being perpetrated here while dealing with Currency notes. Currency notes are not generally accepted here by merchants against the value of their commodities. Rumours have it that Government has ordered all treasuries not to part with rupees in exchange for currency notes. And these have greatly intensified the situation. Though some rarely accept currency notes, but subject to discount, and in case of a poor man wishing to get change, exorbitant discount is being asked over a note of the value of Rs. 5 even. So the poor man's hardships can better be imagined than described. They are made to move from one shop to another to get change but only to augment their disappointment. Oftener than not they are obliged to return home disappointed. In thus refusing to accept currency notes, even of small value and thereby causing great alarm amongst the poor public, marwadis and merchants both have joined alike. At this critical juncture, instead of making the way of our Government as smooth as possible, they are creating difficulties. And unless such conduct is sternly and promptly checked, nay penalised and the poor public is relieved of the panic caused, the matter will go from bad to worse and the public will be put to great harassment and torture and what not, if foodstuffs cannot be had in return of currency note. These unscrupulous dealers while refusing to accept currency notes put forward misleading pleas and create false rumours that Government have commenced refusing the acceptance of currency notes and so on. Hence the kind attention of our benign Government is fervently invited to this state of things passsing in broad daylight in the Mofussil, through the medium of your esteemed paper, and it is eagerly requested to allay the panic given birth to in respect of currency notes.—Yours, etc.,

G. C. KAPADIA.

Bulsar, Aug. 8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Bay monsoon has given a large increase in rain in Burma and North-east India but the Arabian sea monsoon continues rather weak. The disturbance in Kashmir is passing away but the temperature is still low there and in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, west of the United Provinces of Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast Peninsula and Mysore; local in Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Sind, Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, South Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central Provinces and South-east Madras

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair and Table Island three inches; Tavoy, Maymyo one and a half; D'amond Island one; Dhubri four; Burdwan one and a half; Bogra three; Jalpaiguri five; Balasore one and a half; False Point, Hazaribagh one; Purnea four; Patna two; Mainpuri, Montgomery one and a half; Multan Ratnagiri and Cochin one; Cuddalore two; Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast:— Decrease of rain generally except in Burma and South Peninsula. The summary of monsoon forecast for August and September indications regarding the total monsoon rainfall of August and September, is decidedly conflicting. On the whole it appears probable that the rainfall will be roughly normal in amount. There are signs of greater variability than usual in the strength of monsoon. There are no reasons for anticipating any marked abnormalities in the geographical distribution of the rainfall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th August, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of the division; Multan has had 1.11in., Hissar 6.50in. and Delhi 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded at Multan and Hissar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpuri has had 1.34in., Jhansi 0.21in., Cawnpore 0.22in. and Allahabad 0.32in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind. Temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.16in. and Bhavnagar-Para 0.78in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0.31in., Hoshangabad 0.25in. and Raipur 0.12in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.20in., Ratnagiri 0.98in., Mormugao 0.44in. and Karwar 0.10in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfall into Upper Sind and the south-west Punjab and some increase in the Central Provinces and Kathiawar, but a considerable decrease in the east Punjab, while in Rajputana, Gujarat, the Deccan and south-east Madras rainfall has either ceased or been insignificant. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces, and the southern half of the Punjab, local in Kathiawar, Central Provinces and Mysore. In Sind, Jacobabad reports a fall of 0.15in.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the United Provinces and a few showers in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly the Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th August 1914 was 29.922 inches. **For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all anerold reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial o aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.**

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tids in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
W	12	m 2 52	25 5	12	m 8 23	19 5
		2 42 a	26 1		9 5 a	17 11
THU	13	m 3 31	24 10	13	m 8 56	20 5
		3 11 a	25 5		9 41a	18 3
F	14	4 20 a	24 4	14	m 9 39	21 4
		m 3 46	24 9		10 31a	18 7
S	15	5 29	24 1	15	m 11 5	22 1
		m 4 35 a	24 1		11 45 a	18 8
S	16	7 10	24 2	16	m 1 27 a	17 2
		5 52 a	23 8			22 2
M	17	m 8 40	25 0	17	m 1 3	18 7
		7 23 a	23 8		2 39a	21 7
TU	18	m 9 32	26 0	18	m 2 9	17
		8 49 a	24 4		3 33a	20

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 12 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h. 9m
" 13 (Thursday)	" 6h 19m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 14 (Friday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 15 (Saturday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 16 (Sunday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h 7m.
" 17 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 6m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 21m.	" 7h. 6m.

PHASES OF MOON;—First quarter July 30th. 5h 21-0m a.m. Full Moon Aug. 6th 6h 20-7m a.m. Last quarter Aug. 14th 6h 26 0 m a.m. New moon Aug. 21st 5h 26-5 m p. m.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ESANOFELE
THE SPECIFIC FOR
MALARIA

should be used on all Tea and Rubber Estates. As a cure its action is prompt and reliable, it speedily controls the temperature, reduces the Spleen, and completes a cure in 15 DAYS.

As a PROPHYLACTIC, 1 Pill Night & Morning makes Malaria impossible.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE
Special rates to the Trade.

RETAIL OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.

Proprietors: FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.
Beware of spurious imitations.

MONSOON SMOKES.
LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE.
FAMOUS MANILA CIGARS.
100,000 AVAILABLE.

Perlas	Per box of 25	Rs.	3 0
Reina Victoria	" 50	"	6 12
High Life in the East	" "	"	5 0
Cortado Deliciosos	" "	"	4 8
Cortado de la Reina	" 100	"	7 8
Londress	" "	"	7 12

NOTE OUR PRICES.

D. MACROPOLO & Co.

ECONOMY
SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.
AT THE
CENTURY WASHING Co.
Who also glaze by Machinery.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, August 11th. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	500
,, ,, Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans	6.50d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.30d.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, August 11th.

Bales.

Total cotton in sight 14,427,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	London, August 11th.
Good Bengal M. G.	.3 70/100
F. G. ,, ,, ...	.3 80/100
Fine ,, ,, ...	.3 95/100
Good Bhownuggur	.. Unquoted
F.G. ,, ...	..
Fine ,, ...	..
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur ..	..
Good Oomra M. G.	..
F.G. ,, ...	..
Fine ,, ...	..
Good M. G. Oomra	.4 55/100
Fine M. G. Oomra	.4 85/100
Good Broach	.5 45/100
F.G. ,, ...	.5 60/100
Fine ,, ...	.5 75/100
Good Khan leish	Unquoted
F.G. ,, ...	

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 11th.

Paid into the Bank of England .. £ 350,000

Silver :—

Twenty-six half penny.

BOMBAY MARKETS

Bombay, August 12th.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil

EXCHANGE.

There is nothing fresh to report in this market. Rates quoted are as under :—

Bank's Selling :—

T. T. ready, 1s. 3 13/16d.

D. D. mail, 1s. 3 15/16d.

T. T. forward, nil.

Bank's Buying :—

Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 1/8d.

Credits 3 M. S., 1s. 4 3/8d.

60 d/s. Japan, 149 (with war risk covered).

Nominal Quotations :—

Good Broach, Rs. 238 March.

Fine Khamgaon-Akola, Rs. 197 January.

Fine Khandesh, Rs. 187 January.

Fine Bengal, Rs. 177 January.

Fully Good Bengal, Rs. 168 January.

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 10th August, 1914.

G. I. P. Ry.	10*	11,818
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	17	20,457

* Boxes and Bars.

BULLION.

Reuter's quotation for Bar Silver in London yesterday (11th instant) was 26¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

Government Paper and shares.

Both the Government Paper and Share Markets remained entirely closed to-day.

COTTON.

For forward business the local market continues in the same state. Exporters are doing nothing, and except for a few transactions amongst petty speculators in the bazaar, business is at a standstill. Good Broach opened at Rs. 240 nominal and closes as under.

For ready cotton there has been a small enquiry by local mills at low rates, and little actual business is reported.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on yesterday.

Cotton	3,737 **Bales.**
Wheat	11,394 **Cwts.**
Linseed	11,109 ,,
Rape, Rai etc	191 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil ,,
Poppyseed	62 ,,
Groundnuts	537 ,,
Castorseed	2,075 ,,
Rice	122,234 ,,
Myrabollams	1,693 ,,
Cotton seed	8,913 ,,
Mowraseed	3,197 ,,
Gram	1,764 ,,
Jowar	2,163 ,,
Maize	Nil. ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 12th.

SS Okhla	Maples	Calcutta July 28
SS. Penang Maru	Murazumi	Kobe July 10
R. I. M. S. Minto	Moilliet	Muscat July 8

DEPARTURES.

August 12th.

SS Singn	Reid	Rangoon
SS Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai via Colombo
SS City of Poona	McFee	Karachi

The following vessel obtained portclearance yesterday.

Steamer			
Chanda	for	Karachi

Wednesday, August 12th, 1914.

S. S. Okhla :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, captain S. H. Maples, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 2nd with a general cargo and coal.

S. S. Penang Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Penang Maru 3,274 tons, Captain S. Murazumi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on July 10, with a general cargo.

R. I. M. S. Minto :—The R. I. M. Steamer Minto 960 tons captain Moilliet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she had left on July 8, with passengers.

S. S. City of Poona :—The City Line Steamer City of Poona 4,763 tons, captain N. McNeil, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia :—The Anchor Line Steamer Scindia Homeward bound arrived Suez on the 11th instant.

S. S. Neuralia :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Neuralia arrived at Suze on tenth

S. S. Cullna :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Cullna arrived at Suez on eighth.

P. DOCK.

SHED STREMER	Capt.	Agents
D. & E. Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
F Clan Macdonold	Swethward	J. F. & Co
H. Griqua	Crome	W. & A. G. & Co
K. Swarl	Abbey	T. M. & Co
M Salsette	Vine	P. & O Co
O Borderdale	Hay	J. F. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Elysia	Rinnard	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Klein Mara	Tsada	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Itora	Chidley	M. M. & Co
8 Barpeta	Minett	M. M. & Co
9 Chanda	Cunninghom	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
14 Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Umballa	Gill	M. M. & Co
2. Taiyabi	Kass	R. E. Colin & Co
2 Sumatra	Brewis	A. S. N. & Co
4 Upada	Le Broep	M. M. & Co
5 Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
6 Nurani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6 Ikoja	Butler	M. M. & Co
14 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
16 Palitana	Kipple	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Irrawadi	Goolam	
Sarasnati	Moola	B.O. S.N. Co. Ltd.
Satrunji	Ebram	
Ketravati	Fakira	Bo. S. N Co Ltd.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	Bo. S. N. Co Ltd.

A. D. OFFSIDE No. 2

Sangola	Miln	M. M. &Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
African	Monarch	Dake.s
Angus	Layzell	
Bahadur	Dudley	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Goot	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Hinda	Tucker	W. M. & Co
Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer
Mombasa	Smith	J. M. & Co
Manin	Tinmad	V. S. N Co
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G & Co
Netherlee	Bery	W. & A. G. & Co
Ozarda	Mils	M. M. & Co
Rheinfels	Weiksmann	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Singu	Reid	S. W. & Co
Umona	Rivers	W. & A. G. & Co
Va ura	Bova	J. F. & Co
Virawa	Smith	M. & Co
Warturn	Krull	W. & A. G. & Co
Zoroastrion	Osborne	C. M. & SoCo

E. I. M. Dockyard.

Varela	Hodgson	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 12.

FOR LONDON.

INDIA (s) 2,080 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

KEREN-MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Baroda from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—130 bags almonds, 55 bags almonds kernels, 116 bags raisins, 7,018 bags 412 boxes 37 bundles dates, 46 bundles skins, 24 jottas assafotida, 16 bags 12 bundles attari, 149 carboys 144 cases rose water, 34 bundles rose buds, 33 bags poppy seed, 7 bags linseed, 376 mats shells, 7 tins pearls, 10 boxes 68 bundles specie, 28 bundles wool, 1,374 bags rice, 11,885 bags wheat, 250 bags wheat flour, 609 bags sugar.

S. S. Bahadur from Calcutta and Coast, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—96 cases sulphuric acid, 8 cases 8 chests medicine, 314 bags turmeric, 63 coils 55 packages manila rope, 88 bags cow hides, 6 drums methspirits, 155 bags C. N. oil cake, 21 robbins copra, 2,767 bags 414 jottas cocoanuts, 49 bundles canes, 966 casks cocoanut oil 10 cases scented hair oil, 200 drums 62 casks linseed oil, 212 bags coffee, 8 boxes 246 drums 635 kegs 10 casks paints and colours, 18 bales paper, 80 bales cotton waste, 10 bales cotton seed, 4 parcels piece-goods, 230 chests 825 cases tea, 640 bags pepper, 803 bags 441 baskets ginger, 5,818 pieces 34 bundles teak scantlings.

S. S. Clan Macferlane from Liverpool, Agents F. Finlay and Co.—2,289 cases 1,333 bales cotton goods, 126 bales 275 cases cotton yarn, 90 cases 79 bales woollen goods, 40 bales 102 cases woollen and cotton goods, 2 cases silk and cotton goods, 5 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 1 case artificial silk and woollen goods, 1 case cotton, silk and woollen goods, 9 cases cotton and linen goods, 40 cases linen goods, 681 casks China clay, 250 bags fire clay, 4 drums 2 cases cement, 219 casks tiles, 25 cases sulphuric acid, 40 drums caustic soda, 32 drums bleaching powder, 20 kegs disinfectant powder, 2 drums aniline, 6 cases glass globes, 5 cases glass plates, 25 cases glass scrap glass, 270 crates glass bottles, 12 barrels rosin, 8 casks tragasol, 20 cases brandy, 25 cases rum, 1,089 cases 5 casks whisky, 50 drums spirits of turpentine, 50 cases wine, 26 cases locks, 19 barrels lubricating oil, 70 drums linseed oil, 43 casks spindle and loom oil, 120 drums 7 barrels oil, 579 kegs 40 casks paint, 156 bales paper, 136 bales old newspaper, 10 cases biscuits, 6 cases butter, 41 barrels 80 casks, coal tar, 161 boxes 7 cases soap, 175 cases confectionery, 42 barrels tallow.

S. S. Virawa from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—960 bags rice, 115 cases 11 chests tea, 9 bags coffee, 4 cases clocks, 11 cases cigars, 9 bundles canes, 515 robbins copra, 1,601 bags cocoanuts, 251 bags cocoanuts oil cake, 181 casks cocoanut oil, 10 bundles yarn waste, 1 case 7 bales cotton yarn, 227 bales cotton waste, 6 cases hair oil, 10 bags turmeric, 2,885 bales cotton, 2 bundles cardamoms, 467 bags 175 baskets ginger, 168 bags pepper, 7763 pieces teak scantlings.

S. S. African Monarch from New Port, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—27 casks zinc chloride, 11 bales paper, 3 casks paint.

S. S. Angus from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,535 tons coal.

S. S. Umona from Natal, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—922 4/20 tons coal.

REFORMS IN TURKEY.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

The long-awaited political programme of the Government was read on July 19 by the Minister of the Interior, Talaat Bey, in the Chamber, and by the Minister of Finance, Djavid Bey, in the Senate, says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Constantinople. This interesting document is very long, and begins with a history of the events that have occurred since the coming back to power of Mahmoud Chefket Pasha. It then enumerates in detail the reforms that have been and are to be carried out in the various departments, particulars of which have been sent to you from time to time.

The efforts of the Government are tending gradually to do away with the capitulations, which press heavily on the country, not with the object of establishing protectionist duties, but to regain the freedom to conclude commercial treaties to obtain the economic and industrial regeneration of the country.

While the German military mission is eulogised, the Government praises the naval officers who have come from England and are working admirably to reorganise the Turkish navy.

The Government adds that in view of the necessity for defending the islands and the sea coast they have approached the important English firms of Messrs. Vickers and Messrs. Armstrongs to carry out a reorganisation of the arsenals, and have in addition added to the strength of the naval forces by the purchase of the Dreadnought Osman, the ordering of the Dreadnought Faith and other contracts.

In order to settle the question of the islands the Government is working on the lines laid down by the declarations and assurances explained in the speech from the Throne. So far as the relations with the Great Powers were concerned they were friendly and sincere, and, thanks to the conciliatory and peaceful dispositions shown in all quarters, these relations would develop more and more. Relations with neighbouring countries were progressing towards improvement.

Finally, the Government will proceed actively with the construction of railway and irrigation works, for which concessons have been granted.

This wide programme, indicating that Prince Said Halim and his colleagues are resolutely engaged in carrying out the radical reforms initiated by Mahmoud Chefket Pasha was warmly applauded. It may be assumed that the speeches of the Ministers will be approved by the great majority of the members excepting the Ottoman-Greek senators and deputies who, in view of recent incidents relative to the emigration question, have decided to abstain from voting.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

"FALSE ACCUSATION" AGAINST POLICE.

RETRIAL ORDERED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VATALDAS KAHANDAS v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused was tried under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code with instituting Criminal Proceedings against the police without just ground. The accused who is an old man of about seventy-one, was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonmen.

The facts of the case are briefly these :—In this case the accused's brother being suspected of complicity in a murder, was called to a police choky near the Salun Gate in Nadiad by Cyril Pegge, Police Inspector of Nadiad, and thereafter to the bunglow of the Inspector outside Nadiad. In the night the brother of the accused died. The next morning the accused laid information against Pegge before the Sub-Inspector that Mangal had died owing to beating and kicks inflicted on him by Pegge and the policemen under his control. The Sub-Inspector reported the matter to the Magistrate who held a preliminary enquiry and found that the accusation against Pegge was false. The enquiring Magistrate therefore gave sanction for the prosecution of the accused under section 211, I. P. C.

The defence of the accused was that he made the complaint merely because the police wished him to burn the body and he wished to stop this till the corpse had been examined.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty. He was convinced that the deceased was not beaten by the Inspector and the accused was making a false statement to his knowledge. He said :—"This seems to me a very bad case. It is a flagrantly false accusation of the most serious possible kind, just as the policeman who is guilty of torture or other improper pressure ought to be dealt with without mercy so ought the criminal who brings a false charge of homicide against an officer for doing his duty be severely punished. Moreover if false complaints are to be brought with impunity true complaints will be disregarded."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, ordered the re-trial of the accused. The trial should take place before another judge.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

APPELLATE SIDE.

BHARATKHAND COTTON MILL.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP REJECTED.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward.)

TULSIDAS LALLUBHAI v. THE BHARATKHAND COTTON MILL.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who dismissed the application of the appellant for winding up of the Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Co. Ltd., of Ahmedabad.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

This was an application by one Tulsidas Lallubhai for the winding up of the aforesaid mill under the Indian Companies Act (No. VI of 1882) on the grounds that the Company was unable to pay its debts He stated that there was a sum of Rs. 1,50,346 and odd due to him. He had made a formal claim for that amount and had not received payment. He is the assignee from various members of the family of one Kevaldas. This Kevaldas was for many years manager, agent and banker of the mill. The deposit receipts were originally issued to members of his family by this Kevaldas and the consideration received by the mill was in the form of cross entries in the books whereby debt due to Kevaldas in the books kept by Kevaldas was extinguished and fresh debt created in favour of the holders of the deposit receipts.

The Mill Company alleged that the debts so extinguished by cancelling claims of Kevaldas, did not exist but that Kevaldas had misused his position as agent to create false claims of debt in his favour against the Company.

The question before the District Judge was whether on the pleadings as they stood the petitioner should be allowed to proceed. He was of opinion that the case should not proceed. He observed "To read sec. 129 (A) as the applicant wished me to read it would have very serious consequences. All sorts of fictitious and black mailing claims might be raised against a company and payment extorted from it under threat of shattering its credit and impending its operations by applying to the court for a winding-up order. The present case seems to me to be a particularly bad case of the kind."

An appeal was made against the above order to the High Court. In the beginning Mr. Desai for the respondents, raised an objection whether an appeal lay against the above order of the District Judge though under sec. 127 the Court had discretion to allow the appeal.

Mr. G. S. Rao contended that an appeal lay against the order and in support of that contention he cited in re Great Britain Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 16 ch: 246.

Their Lordships overruled the objection and the case was argued on merits.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel dismissed the appeal with costs in favour of the Company.

Mr. G. S. Rao with Mr. M. K. Mehta, appeared for the appllant.

Mr. B. J. Desai with Messrs. D. A. Khare and G. N. Thakore, appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF AUGUST, 1914.

Before The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

9-14-74-13—Dikshit and Pur, Yeshwant Vishnu Nene v Keshavrao Bhaiji and ors, Judah and S.

S C 10-14-547-13—Shamrao M and H, Habib Haji Moosa v Bai Samarthbai widow, Mulji and Th.

11-14-240-13—Matubhai J and M, Mangaldas N Motiwalla v Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M.

13-14-121-11—Mehta D and L, Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed v Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, Payne and Co.

14-14-1300-12—Amin and D (for a pauper) Mogul Hassan Ramjan v Mogul Hassan Hoosein and anr, Vachha and Co, Mehta D and L.

15-14-163-14—D J Mantri, Sadekalli Kikabhoy v Abdulla Datubhoy Hassum, Ardeshir H D and Co.

16-14-834-13—Payne and Co, Rustomji Heerjibhoy Hormasji Shroff v Dr Sorabji Dossabhoy Nadirshaw and ors, Wadia G and Co, Purmanand and Co.

18-14 In Re In Co's Act VI of 1882 and in Re the Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wvg Co Ld (in Liquidation)—Bicknell M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg and Vvg Co Ld (in Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G.

19-14 In Re G and Wo's Act VIII of 1890 and in Re Rustomji Jamasji Patel a minor, Wadia G ano Co, Dhunjibhoy Burjorji Patel v Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor, Ardeshir H D and Co.

20-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882 and in re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in Liquidation), Hiralal and Co, G. K. Mavlankar v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

17-14-1219 12—Malvi H M and R, R D Sethna v Messrs. Jwalaprasad Gangaprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

57-13-529-12—Malvi H M and R (for a pauper) Ismail Gafoor v Yacoob Haji Hassan and ors, Payne and Co.

21-14-931-10—Little and Co, Messrs Price Wills and Reeves v Nawab Kamal Yarjung Bahadur, Bicknell M R and Co.

3-14-84-13—Payne and Co, Abdul Kadar Sullemanji v Essabhai Abdulalli, Kanga and Sayani.

22-14-129-14—Mulla and Mulla, Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm v Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, Captain and V.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

234-14—Matu J & M Mathuradas Callianji & ors. v. Maneckbai widow Tyabji D & Co.

For Consent Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner.

754-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Vaghji Vallabhdas a firm v. Passu Poonja Captain & V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

1148-13—Captain & V. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji v. Hari Luxman Patil & anr. Nanu H & Co Part Head, 10-8-14.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs' Report

344-12—Mans H M & Co. Narotam Anandji v. Cavji Hirji & ors. Bhimji & Co Madh K & Co.

Long Causes.

S C et 549-1938-13—Matu J & M Sir J. Noble Graham Bart. v Eliji Comersey & ors. Patell & Ez.

1036-13—Mulla & Mulla Bai Roseinbai widow & ors. Essabhai Noorooddin Lakhar ghetwazlla & ans. Valchha & Co.

711-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand & D.

713-13—Payne & Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed & Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co. a firm Motichand & D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal & anr. Jam R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsin Bushan Kaisha Ld. Ebrahim Mahomed-Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Sm. B Co. Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Coutts Crawford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co. Bhura Ratna & Co. a firm v. Baboo Sakaram Jadav-Ulu P & P.

28-14—In Person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v Javanmall Manrup & ors. Sm. B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis & G Amirbibi widow v. Azizabibi widow & ors Sabnis & G. Little & Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Ranjildas a firm v. Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomedkhan Sondagar a firm Sabnis & G.

89-14—M B Chothia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy v. Wesugara Maganlal Hargovandas & anr. Bhai K & G.

97-14—Sabnis & G Abdul Kadar Chivnay Rustom v. K R Kama & ors. v. Payne & Co. Dastur & Co.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valie Mahomed Hossan Abbaji Aboo Panadu Judah & S.

103-14—Khambatta & Co. (for a pauper Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gham Mohmdin Pator v. Aishbhai widow & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

749-13—Payne & Co. Ahmed Sulleman Dinath Bahar & ors. Mehta D & L.

1352-12—Nadirsha & D Premabai widow v. Sultan Amir Smetham B I Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co. Leonold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

447-13—Matu J & M Sakinabai widow v. Keshavlal Kashilal Inamdar Daputary F & D.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Manmal Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D.

276-14—Bhimji & Co Mathibai widow v. Velbai widow & anr. Trabji D & Co.

249-13—Bhai A & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunil Malvi H M & R.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AT DELHI.

LADY HARDINGE MEMORIAL MONEY TO GO TO ITS COMPLETION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 12.

At a meeting of Simla citizens yesterday it was decided that money given to the Lady Hardinge Memorial should go to the completion of the Women's Medical College and Hospital at Delhi. Sir Michael O'Dwyer presided and Sir Pardy Lukis explained how far the building of the institution had proceeded. The total subscriptions announced were Rs. 15,30,500, made up of Patiala one and quarter lakhs, Hyderabad one lakh, Scindia two lakhs, Holkar half a lakh, Kotah one lakh, Darbhanga one lakh, Bhopal thirty thousand rupees, Baroda one lakh, Udaipur one lakh, Hathwa one lakh, Jodhpur one lakh, Wadia Trust quarter lakh, other subscriptions one lakh five hundred rupees, Jammu and Kashmir announced annual subscription for Rs. 3,500 per annum.

THE DISCOVERER OF LOGARITHMS.

NAPIER OF MERCHISTON,

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION

The citizens of Edinburgh propose to celebrate within the next few days the tercentenary of the invention of logarithms by John Napier of Merchiston, says "The Times." His birth in 1550, when his father was reputed to be but 16 years old; his fierce attack upon the Papists in 1593; his prediction of the destruction of the world; his visits to France, the Netherlands, and Italy; the publication of his logarithmic tables in 1614; and his death in 1617 are the chief items of the record, and each might be made the theme for a discussion of man's physical and mental development. After 300 years, however what he was is easily forgotten in what he did.

WHAT LOGARITHMS ARE.

The theory of logarithms proceeds into somewhat advanced mathematics, but the application of logarithms to practical arithmetical work is extremely simple, and the broad idea governing the construction of logarithmic tables has been grasped by every schoolboy who has mastered the fact that a million may be represented either as 1,000,000, or as 10-6, or as 10-2 by 14-4 or as 10-2 plus 4, or as 10-9—10-3 The logarithm of a given number is merely the "power" to which some arbitrary "base" has to be raised to produce that number. In this example the logarithm of a million is 6, because the "base" happens to be 10; and 10 multiplied by itself six times is a million. To this same base 10, the logarithm of 100 is 2, and the logarithm of 10,000 is 4. The multiplication of 100 by 10,000 therefore resolves itself into the easy task of adding 2 to 4. Similarly, the logarithm of a thousand—million, to the base 10, in 9, and the logarithm of a thousand to that base is 3. Hence the division of a thousand-million by a thousand requires only the subtraction of 3 from 9. Again, it is easy to see that the task of squaring any number can be performed by multiplying its logarithm by 2. For example, 104 is the square of 10-2. The cube-root is found by dividing a logarithm by 3; thus 10-3 is the cube-root of 10-9. All these processes would have been similar if any other base had been selected.

Although 10 is the base of the system of common logarithms, for which immortal recognition is due to Briggs, of Gresham College, London, there is a system of so-called "natural" logarithms, calculated to a different base, and used in many mathematical calculations, because for such purposes it is more simple. This natural or Napierian base is a number of such transcending importance that it seems to have been imposed upon Nature at creation as a governing constant element in all Nature's inconstancies. It has of course to be remembered that while it is a simple matter, as in the above examples, to find the logarithms of a few primative powers of the base, a logarithmic table must include all numbers whatsoever, and their logarithms, within an extended range. The calculation of the powers representing logarithms then becomes a most toilsome undertaking, and if Napier had not been a toiler as well as a thinker it might never have been attempted.

THE EVOLUTION OF LOGARITHMS.

The invention of logarithms was neither the hurried product of an inspiration, nor the consequence of a lucky guess at the truth. It was the crowning achievement of a giant mind, concentrated with patience upon a task at once so profound, so vast, and so irksome, that the thinking world today is still able to regard the accomplishment with new wonder and with unfeigned praise. Slowly and of set purpose, from the subtle material of pure reason, John Napier evolved this device to double the life of the astronomer, to ease and add security to the life of the mariner, to replace conjecture by certainty in insurance, annity, and compaund interest problems, and to bring into tangible arithmetical form many of the abstruse conceptions of mathematicians. Further, he wrought a weapon to enable the investigator to force an everwidening path through the wilderness of natural science. During the last 50 years, with the demand for shortened arithmetical methods, logarithms have been so far absorbed in mechanical and tabular devices, of which slide-rules and annuity tables are examples, that the inherent principle of logarithmic calculation has been obscured. To realize the magnitude of Napier's achievement, the slide-rule and the tables must be cast aside, the theory and methods of representation of powers of numbers by indices must for the moment be forgotten, the use of the decimal point itself must be assumed to be unavailable, and the task may then be attempted of solving a simple sum in compound interest, involving a term of years sufficiently long to preclude a step-by-step method of calculation. Such an attempt will bring home very forcibly the value of Napier's invention, but it will still leave the mind bewildered regarding the means by which he evolved logarithms from the material available in his day.

NAPIER'S "PENETRATING GENIUS."

Napier was a contemporary of Kepler, and he derived his mathematical notions primarily from astronomy. But he was also a contemporary of Shakespeare, and he developed his mathematical ideas, as he had

GOVERNMENTS APPEALS ADMITTED.

RAJABAZAR AND BARANAGORE CASES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 11.

Justices Holmwood and Richardson to-day admitted various appeals in the Rajabazar bomb case and Baranagore Arms Act case preferred by the Government and the accused for enhancement of sentence and against the acquittal and sentences respectively.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Loyalty Meeting in the Town Hall to express unswerving allegiance to the British Crown, and to render whatever service to the Government that may be equired, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 14.

Gokal Ashtami, Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, August 15.

Poona Races, 3rd Day.

TO-DAY

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph. Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Major H. Stanley Reed, Commanding.

August 13.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 15th Inst.—Corpol. R. N. Aylward.
2. There will be a dismounted parade in the Cathedral Boys High School compound this evening, Thursday, the 13th Instant, from 6 p.m. Recruits of the current seasos are requested to attend.
3. Owing to the late arrival of the mail, the Commandant proposes to have a Drill on Friday morning next, the 14th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki, Regimental saddle belts and Bandoliers. Arms will be issued on parade.
4. Commencing from Saturday, the 15th instant, there will be Recruits drill on Church Gate sands, weather permitting, every morning at 7-15.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Captain, Ag. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

August 11.

236 Command.—Captain E. T. Lambert B.V.A. will Officiate as Commanding Officer of No. 1 Company B.V.A. from to-days date.

237 Strength.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-days date and posted as under:—
No. 1617 Gunner L. J. W. Wergan to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 153 Sapper J. Cuninghame to E. E. Company B. V. A.

238. Parade.—The Detachment warned for Mahalaxmi on Thursday next 13th inst. should parade at Headquarters at 7-45 a.m.

239. Discipline.—No member of the Corps must leave Bombay at present without previously obtaining permission from the Officer Commanding.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Captain R.A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

August 13.

608. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 14th. and Saturday 15th Inst.—Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday 16th Isnt.—"G" Coy. Recruits. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

609. Parades.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Tuesday and Thursday each week (until further notice) at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform Drill Order with caps.
II.—"E" Company (Cyclist) will parade every Sunday at 7 a.m. (until further notice) for ride-outs.
II.—"F" Company will parade at Head-Quarters B. V. Rifles as follows:—
Thursday 13th Inst.—Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m., Friday 14th Inst.
Company Parade at 6-15 p.m. (in Uniform). Saturday 15th Inst.
Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m., Sunday 16th Inst. Recruits and N.C.O's. at 8 a.m.

610. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—No. 7831 Vol. E. D'Souza, No. 7063 Vol. T. King, No. 7832 Vol. J. V. Paisley, No. 6881 Vol. C. Sharman, No. 4636 Vol. P. F. Thomas, No. 6974 Vol. No. 6640 Vol. H. Stcinner, A. C. Basden, No. 6604 Vol. A. Boult, No. 7833 Vol. G. P. Murphy, No. 7029 Vol E. K. Snelleksz, No. 6935 Vol. C. Everett, No. 6901 Vol. O. H. Brown, No. 7541 Vol. C. L. F. Burgess, No. 7834 Vol. A. W. Burkitt, No. 6244 Vol. B. N. Cooper, No. 7835 Vol. F. D'Souza, No. 7836 Vol. B. S. Ottley, No. 7837 Vol. R. C. Ottley, No. 7838 Vol. E. H. Rose, No. 6843 Vol. P. G. Stevens, No. 7839 Vol. W. Watts, No. 7840 Vol. H. Wald, No. 7841 Vol. G. Viegas.

611. The Miniature Range will be open for practice on Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain. Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rfles.

BAND AT RRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Michell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

LADY WILLINGDON.

Her Excellency Lady Willigdon will arrive in Bombay from Poona to-day, and is expected to stay in the capital for some time.

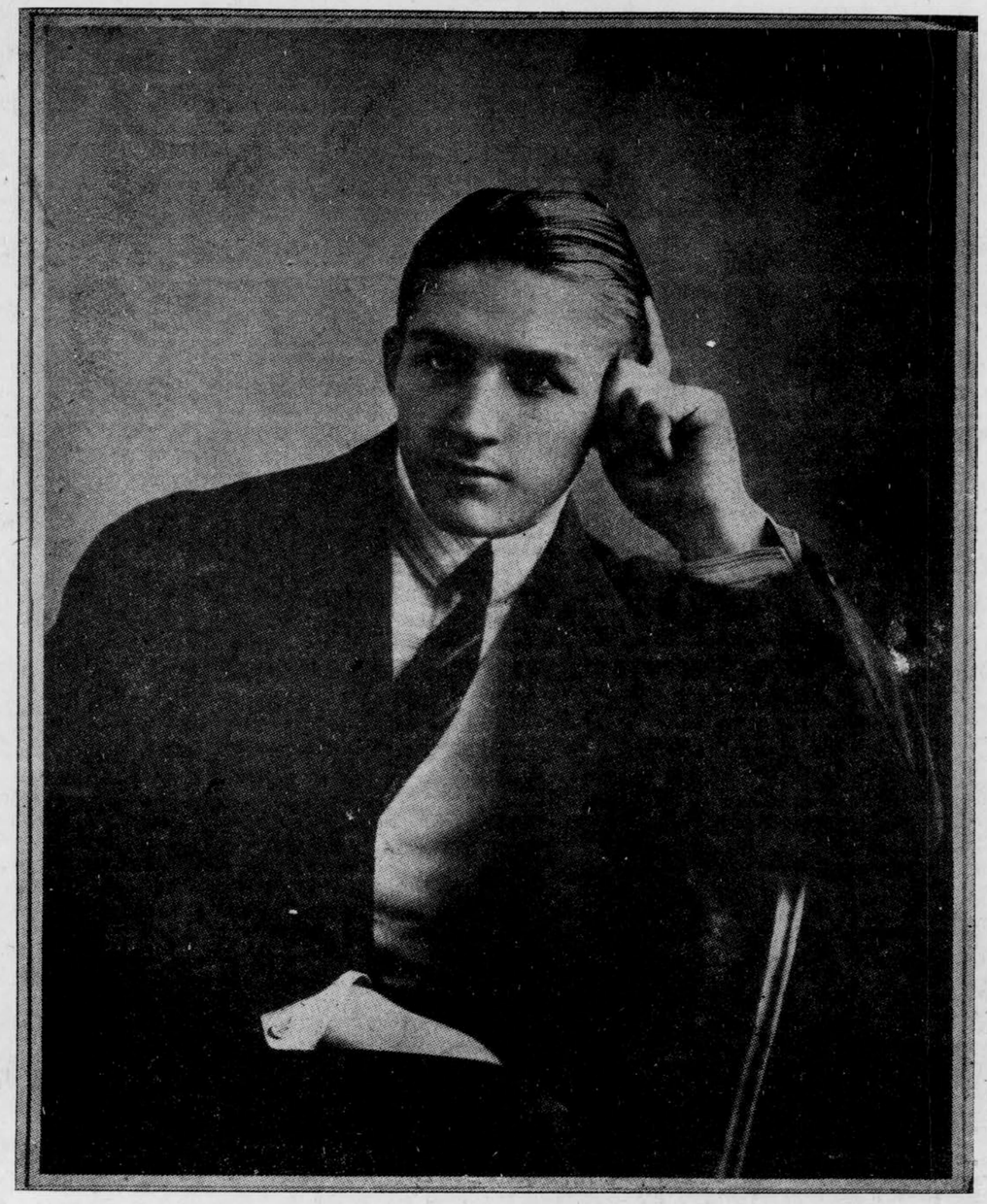
FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Governor in Council has appointed Mr. H. A. Wadya as a member of the Committee for the administration of the Bombay Presidency Charitable Famine Relief Fund *vice* Mr. Lakhamsey Nappoo deceased

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack of plague, six attacks and three deaths from cholera and one attack of small-pox was recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, the single plague attack occurring at Sion. The total mortality from all causes in the same period was 68, as compared with 82 in the corresponding period of 1913 and 108 in 1912. Altogether 1,805 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 14 out of which were discovered to be plague-infected. B. Ward contributed 6 of these latter, C. Ward 6, and E. Ward 2, while the A., D., F. and G. Wards did not contribute any.

NOT A POET BUT A PUGILIST.



Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Georges Carpentier, the famous young French boxer who defeated "Gunboat" Smith. His refined and almost poetic face with the romantic eyes is little akin to the maimed and pugnacious features that one is accustomed to associate with pugilists. No wonder he is the idol of all the society women in Paris.

ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURE.

A BOMBAY SCHEME.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

At the Agricultural Conference held at Poona in September 1913. Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., then Director of Agriculture, read a paper entitled "The Organisation of Agriculture by the Department of Agriculture in Ireland and its application to the conditions of the Bombay Presidency." He explained that the work was started in 1900 after a preliminary survey of the situation. The conclusions arrived at after this survey were (1) that owing to the backwardness of the people and the aversion of the small land-owner to leave his land, a permanent and comprehensive scheme of agricultural education in the widest sense of the term was necessary, (2) that as far as practicable the Department should devote a large part of its funds as an endowment to aid local authorities in the development of agriculture, and (3) that the Department should guide the local authorities by laying down uniform lines of policy in order to gain co-ordination. Accordingly an Act was passed empowering the 33 County Councils at their option to levy a rate on agricultural holdings. It is worthy of note that though the levy was optional, yet since the second year after the passing of the Act every Council in Ireland has levied the rate. To the sum thus collected the Department adds an equal or in some cases rather greater sum. The resulting fund is administered by a committee appointed by each County Council from its own members and other persons. These committees consult freely with the Agricultural Department, and if any dispute arises as to the programme to be carried out, the committees can claim a reference to the Council of Agriculture, a body specially appointed for this purpose, and one to which the Department must answer if it ignores public opinion.

The work to be performed by the County Committees is limited by certain schemes which are drawn up for their guidance by the Department. They may adopt any one or more of them, but they cannot spend money outside them. These schemes cover a wide ground, and comprise improvements in the breeds of cattle and other animals, itinerant instruction in agricultural subjects, prizes for cottages and farms, subsidies to live-stock shows, field experiments and demonstrations with manure and seeds, instruction in the keeping and marketing of poultry, and instruction in bee-keeping and home butter-making.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

The scheme has worked excellently in Ireland, and Mr. Smart, having demonstrated that the conditions in that country are in many respects very similar to those of the Bombay Presidency, suggested that a similar scheme should be adopted in this Presidency. His proposals were referred to a strong sub-committee, and this sub-committee's recommendations were unanimously accepted by the Conference after they had been thoroughly discussed. The recommendations are briefly as follows. A law should be passed empowering District Local Boards to raise at their option an agricultural rate of one pie per rupee on the land revenue every year, or, as an alternative a rate of one anna per rupee not more than once in 12 years. By the same law Government should be bound to contribute a sum equal to the proceeds of the rate. The joint fund thus formed should be handed over to an agricultural committee constituted as follows:—

One member to be elected by each Taluka Local Board from its members, a number equal to the total number of Taluka representatives to be elected by the District Local Board from its members and an equal number to be nominated by the Collector from persons specially interested in agriculture.

The agricultural committee so formed should expend the joint fund on schemes approved by the Agricultural Department, but otherwise should possess exclusive control of the fund. Lastly, when 10 districts out of the 19 in the Presidency proper have formed a committee, a council of agriculture should be formed after the Irish model.

QUESTION OF A RATE.

The Governor in Council recognizes that the scheme if adopted would provide an unique organization for the spread of agricultural education and improvement. Its chief advantage lies in the fact that it seeks to enlist the co-operation of the people. No increase in the staff of the Agricultural Department could achieve the same results, because it would be an attempt to solve the problem from without instead of from within. Similarly, agricultural associations have proved to be unable to carry out any systematic work owing to lack of staff and funds. But at the same time it must be fully realized that the scheme involves an increase in taxation. The increase is not large, being only 1/12th of the existing local fund cess, which in its turn is only 1/16th of the land revenue assessment. Signs are not wanting that money comes in freely when solicited for objects of a strong local interest. One speaker at the Conference gave examples of persons coming forward in the East Khandesh District to subscribe 2, 4 and even 8 annas for each rupee of land revenue for local educational purposes, and Rs. 49,000 were actually subscribed in the Chopda Taluka alone. Again representations have already been received from cultivators in the Thana and Kolaba districts expressing their willingness to pay 13 instead of 12 pies per rupee of land revenue as local fund cess if Mr. Smart's scheme is put into practice. Nevertheless the Governor in Council would hesitate to empower Local Boards to raise taxation by the levy of an agricultural rate without first striving to obtain as wide an expression of opinion as possible from all those likely to be affected. The comments and criticisms of the public are therefore invited.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

A wonderful programme, a typical variety one, has been booked for this week, and to-night, as usual, is the Gala Night. The happy idea of giving artistes a welcome in this manner adds much to the popularity of the Theatre, and also give the artistes an idea of the audiences they have to meet during their stay and enables them to arrange their turn to suit local tastes. Sam Stern, the popular comedian, stays another week. He is an artiste who is right in the front rank at Home and he has given the audience of his very best here. His big success has been his Italian character song, "Tha great beeg Brothare Sly Nestre." He has several more popular successes in hand, and these will be sprung on the audience in due course. The Clardy Bros. are acrobats of a much higher cabibre than the usual run of acrobats, and they bring with them an enviable reputation for versatality from Australia, where they have completed a most successful tour. Whether in ground trumbling or in mid-air work they are equally at home, and they put up a really admirable show. Addie Leigh, comedienne, is a turn of the type Bombay likes on their programme. A charming looking lady with a fine stage presence, she has an exceptional repertoire of chorus songs. She will be sure of a warm reception from the boys to-night. Meredith and Adnil are an accomplished pair of athletes but unfortunately the gentleman has had a bad attack of fever since his arrival. Now he has shaken this off we shall see to-night their clever little act perfectly displayed.

A fine drama and a bundle of screaming comic pictures complete a big programme.

Intimation has been received by the Government of India from His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco that Indian immigrants run a great risk in proceeding to Brazil with no knowledge of the Portuguese language, without assured employment, or with insufficient money to reach their destination should they have work assured to them, and that the wages for unskilled labourers in Pernambuco are insufficient to provide for the wants of Indian immigrants owing to the dearness of the necessaries of life.

The Governor General in Council has therefore requested all Local Governments and Administrations to give the above intimation wide publicity, particularly in places from which emigration to Brazil is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants should warned at the port of embarkation of the risks they run in proceeding to Brazil.

Mr. Mayor, Professor of Economics at the University of Toronto, has been granted several years leave of absence by the Board of Governors, in order to give a special course of lectures at Lahore. He leaves for India early in September.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

MARWARI FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Keshavrao Raghavji charged one Loba Rupa, a Marwari, with criminal breach of trust. Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Reuben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that on the 27th March last he pledged certain gold ornaments, valued at about Rs. 500 with the accused, who has his shop at Vadgadi. At the same time he gave the accused a post-dated cheque, payable on the 27th April, and it was arranged that the ornaments were to be returned when the cheque was cashed. The accused was to deduct Rs. 3-12 as interest. The complainant's version was that money was to be paid to one Merwanji Dubash who was present when the above transaction took place and who gave the cheque. The cheque was cashed on the 27th April, and the next day the complainant went to the accused's shop and asked for a return of the ornaments. The accused put him off, saying his partner was not there. The complainant thereupon served him with a notice on the 29th April. No reply was received, and the complaint was then filed on the 5th June.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said the ornaments were given him not on the 27th March but on the 27th April, when the complainant took away some ornaments which had been previously pledged with him (the accused), and in lieu of them gave the ornaments in question, which he (the accused) produced in Court.

His Worship, disposing of the case, said the complainant was amply corroborated by Merwanji, who appeared to be a truthful witness. Moreover the accused's conduct in not replying to the notice, and his telling the complainant, when the latter went with a Police sepoy to serve him with the Court's notice, that he wanted to return the ornaments, showed that his defence was an afterthought. The accused had called no evidence, nor had he put in his books to show that the ornaments were given him on the 27th April as alleged by him. Taking however into consideration that the ornaments were produced in Court, his Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The ornaments were ordered to be returned to the complainant after 15 days.

THE "VINOD" CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Gujanand Krishna Desai, printer and publisher of the "Vinod," a weekly Marathi newspaper, with making a false declaration.

The case for the prosecution was that the numbers of the paper from June 1913 to April 1914 were not printed at the Durga Printing Press as he had sworn in his declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, but at the Chand-Kiran Press. In the imprint it was also stated that it was printed at the Durga Press.

The accused admitted the charge. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 100.

SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Ferguson charged Richard Paulker, an American, with having no visible means of subsistence.

It was alleged that the accused went to the C. I. D. Office to obtain employment. As it was found that he had no money with him on which he could live, he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was ordered to be sent to Government Workhouse.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PEARLS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Anyod Ali abas Amiralli, residing at Duncan Road, an inhabitant of Delhi, was charged with the theft of 1196 pearls, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to Abdul Latif Ebrahim of Kambeker Street. One Fattankhan Mahebullakhan of Lucknow, an embroiderer, was charged with receiving 909 of the pearls knowing them to be stolen.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 3rd August the first accused went to the complainant's shop and asked to be shown pearls which he said he wanted to buy. The complainant showed him several strings of pearls. The accused made no purchases but after he had gone, the pearls in question were found missing. Information was given to the police, who on Monday last detained a man while he was trying to dispose of pearls. On a statement made by this man, the police arrested the two accused. Most of the property was recovered.

The first accused pleaded guilty and prayed for money. The second accused pleaded not guilty.

The further hearing was adjourned.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplande Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Fitzerald charged Framroje Pollonji Pastakia with cheating in respect of four rings, valued at Rs. 111. Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the complainant Girdharilal Nehalchand, while Mr. Rerben Solomon, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused was convicted and he admitted a previous conviction. His Worship, taking into consideration his youth, sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 150, or, in default of the fine, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 90 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING.

SECOND ENTRIES.

THIRD DAY.

(To be run on Saturday 15th August.)

The second entries closed on Monday, 10th August.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(1st Entries 12.)

13 H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's b e m Hamara (6 years).
14 Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged).
15 Mr. Gussy's b e h Melliot late Valerins (6 years).

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(1st Entries 26)

27 Mr. E C Ramshaw's b e m Pantomine II (4 years).
28 Mr. G. K's bl aus g Somali by Mooltan-Amboise (4 years).
29 Major Goodfellow's b e m Lady Muriel by Sir Edgar Princess Nara.
30 Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged).
31 Mr. Pitt's b e m Yoette (aged).

THE LOHAGAON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 25)

26 Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
27 Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years).
28 Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Abdul Malik 13.2½ (aged).

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

(1st Entries 34.)

35 Mr. Abdoola Fara's ch a h Durban 13-3 (4 years).
36 Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (4 years).
37 Mr. Gussy's ch a h Revivor late Louvra (4 years).

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance about 2¾ miles.

(1st Entries 10.)

11 Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha II (6 yers.)

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(1st Entries 15.)

16 Capt. Cairnes and Mr. S. A. Sanford's ch a h Dnhallow 14-0½.
17 Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3.
18 Major Rotton's ch a g Dabchick 14-0½.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

An interesting programme of six items was arranged for yesterday's mud sports, out of which five were gone through. The Pre-Raphaelite Stakes proved a most interesting race as did the V. C. Race. In the latter, competitors had to ride the course, rescue dummies and return over the course. The results:

Individual Tent Pegging:—(1) H. B. Saxby, (2) J. Wallace.

Individual Jumping:—(Bush Fence, triple rail, swinging gate, in and out):—(1) R. N. Aylward; (2) A. E. Baird.

V. C. Race:—(1) A. E. Baird, (2) R. N. Aylward.

Hurdle Race:—(1) A. C. Robinson, (2) H. R. Dickinson.

Pre-Raphaelite Stakes:—Ladies nominated partners who rode the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelopes each lady found the name of an object which she drew to the best of her ability on a black board, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture was completed the partner wrote the name of the object on the board and as soon as he has written it correctly to the satisfaction of the judge he rode back over the course. No conversation was allowed between the partners and the man remained behind the board till the picture was completed.

(1) Mrs. Mackie, and Mr. J. Wallace; (2) Mrs. Pirrie, and Mr. A. E. Baird.

The band of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles played during the afternoon.

CRICKET AT POONA,

POONA GYMKHANA v. BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 12.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and Bombay Hindu Gymkhana was resumed to-day at 3 p.m. The visitors required 49 runs to make to win and this they accomplished with seven wickets in hand.

Scores:—

BOMBAY HINDU GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Mr. B. A. Dalve, not out	30
Mr. Dongre, c and b Kirkwood	14
Mr. S. M. Dalve, c Kirkwood, b Stanger Leathes	5
Mr. Kantak, not out	0
Rest did not bat.	
Total	49

The score of Poona 1st Innings was 52 not 53 and the extras 12 not 13.

ATTACHING AN OFFICER'S PAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

At the Small Cause Court to-day before a full bench an interesting application came on for hearing in which Lieutenant A. G. M. Cole of the 86th Carnatic Infantry was proceeded against by the Registrar for a moiety of his pay in execution of a degree. The registrar followingthe decision of the MadrasHighCourt held that halt the pay of an officer was not attachable only when that officer was in a British regiment and not in a regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Cole who appeared in person, submitted to the bench that he was a British officer of the regular forces of His Majesty and that, therefore, under the Army Act his pay was not attachable. Mr. D. Chamier who appeared for the judgment creditor relied on the decision in I. L. R. 25 Madras and other authorities. The matter was argued at some length and their Lordships reserved judgment.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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Manager.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitant of Bombay called by the Sheriff "to give expression to the feelings of unswerving loyalty and allegiance of the public of Bombay in common with the entire people of India to the British Crown and to tender to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, through the proper channel, an assurance of such loyalty and devotion and of their earnest desire to render to Government whatever services may be required of them," will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday afternoon, the 13th August 1914, at 5-30 o'clock (S.T.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 13, 1914.

THE BALKANS AND THE WAR.

That Providence is not always on the side of the big battalions is proved by the apparent success so far of the Servian defence against Austria. According to the Servian official account the Austrians have been repulsed at seven different points with tremendous slaughter by the splendid markmanship of the Servian artillery, with the result that not a single Austrian soldier is now on Servian soil. Allowing for the probability of a certain amount of exaggeration in the Servian official account, we may take it that, as in the case of the Germans in Belgium, the old tactics, on which we commented yesterday, of frontal assaults has again failed. The Austrians doubtless contemplated an easy walk-over in their campaign against Servia, but they apparently overlooked the fact that the conduct of the Balkan War was a revelation of what the Servians are capable of achieving once they have set their minds vigorously on a task, and that a people who have just learned the lessons of war by a sharp experience are not to be trifled with. The campaign against Turkey was an instructive illustration of the efficiency of Servian organisation. Everything was calculated nicely in advance, and everything was executed thoroughly when the hour of action struck. The mobilisation scheme had been conceived thoughtfully, and was carried out effectively, the dash and staying powers of the troops displaying unexpected military qualities in this nation of peasants, and the commissariat, according to all the war correspondents, being a masterpiece of forethought and resourcefulness. In a word the Servians acquitted themselves admirably of a perilous enterprise, thanks to a rare combination of comprehensive judgment, steady hard work and impulsive buoyancy. In the present war the military achievements of the Servians, may after all, turn out to be equally brilliant. Stimulated by Russia's support, strengthened by Montenegrin troops, and in the not unreasonable expectation of armed assistance from other Balkan States, they will probably dispute every inch of Servian territory with Austria-Hungary. It is an axiom that the Dual Monarchy cannot lead a normal existence without being on amicable terms with her Balkan neighbours. Austria-Hungary's economic interests are focussed in South Eastern Europe; in fact, she is herself a Balkan State since the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. By forcing an unjust war on Servia, therefore, she has not only placed all those interests in the melting-pot, but has jeopardised her position in Europe. And Germany's support, far from proving a relief to Austria, has actually served to make the latter's position still more insecure and precarious.

A telegram from London on Tuesday enables us to realise in some degree the momentous significance of the present Balkan position. Montenegro is at last fully united with Servia; Bulgaria, though professing neutrality for the moment, has announced that she is compelled to take measures to prevent or repel any violation of her frontiers; and as for Roumania, it is probable that, as an instrument of Russia, she will sooner or later be forced into a struggle against Austria. Both Bulgaria and Roumania are probably watching at present the course of events on the Servian frontier. It would, of course, be dangerous to predict the course of the Austro-Servian operations, but it is possible that the Servians may continue to check the Austrian advance till reinforced by Russia, when the operations may conceivably assume an entirely different aspect and the support of the Balkan States may not be needed by Servia. But should assistance be needed, we are strongly inclined to the view that even Bulgaria, in spite of her protracted and bitter disputes with Servia regarding Macedonian territory, will come to the aid of her Slav neighbour. Austria will, therefore, be making a stupendous mistake if she continues to rely upon King Ferdinand of Bulgaria as her protegé. In regard to Roumania, feeling in that country is reported to be exceedingly acute against Austria-Hungary from the time of Count Bertchtold's transparently lukewarm advocacy of Roumania's request for a rectification of her frontiers on the Bulgarian side, as her share in the redistribution of Balkan territories. It was felt that Austria was coquetting with Bulgaria to the detriment of Roumanian interests, and, in spite of Dr. Daneff's strenuous efforts to gain the Roumanian objective, no substantial support could be obtained from the Austro-Hungarian Government. Then followed, as every student of recent Balkan history is aware, Roumania's entente with Russia, who is all powerful in King Carol's country, and there seems little room for doubt that, when the time comes to strike, Roumania, too, will strike. In war sentiment is one of the principal factors, and the sentiment of the entire Balkan peninsula is to-day definitely and phenomenally anti-German.

At the same time the prospect of another Balkan blaze must be viewed with grave dismay, inasmuch as it is certain to raise issues so acute that a settlement or solution at the end of the war would be almost beyond the power of European diplomacy. Neither Great Britain nor France would welcome assistance from the Balkan States. On the contrary every interest of England and France would be seriously complicated by a general rising in the Balkans against Germanic influence. Great Britain and France have not willingly gone to war against Germany. The war has been forced upon both countries by Germany's wanton aggressiveness from the very outset of the Austro-Servian tension. Russia, again, although not exactly in the same position, is powerful enough not to require to seek Balkan aid against Austria-Hungary, and her statesmen may be credited with the sincere desire not to involve the small South-Eastern States of Europe, most of them exhausted after the recent war, in another struggle for issues in which none of them are vitally interested. It is, therefore, incumbent on the Great Powers to keep the Balkan States out of a conflict, the confinement of which to the Powers mainly concerned is essential if the war is not to be protracted to the verge of ruin. The news of Turkish mobilisation is another factor in an already most perilous situation, which is causing some apprehension. There seems to be an idea that Turkey may take advantage of the situation to attempt to recover some of the territories she lost after the recent war. We think she would be extremely ill-advised to embark on such a hazardous step. But we do not believe Turkey contemplates any such move. She might have again to face the whole league of Balkan States, and if she were defeated she would be shown no mercy, while the Great Powers might be still involved in their own quarrel, and not only disinclined, but unable, to intervene in her behalf.

Notes of the Day.

The Expected Battle.

The telegrams from London regarding the situation in Belgium point to the imminence of an engagement of the first importance. The Germans have been methodically reconnoitring the district of Hesbye, west of Liège, Cavalry patrols have been pushing in the direction of Namur, and a message dated 1-40 p.m. yesterday, from London says that the German armies are marching from Liège into the heart of Belgium, the German cavalry being hotly engaged all along the front with the allied armies. This indicates either that the Germans have not abandoned their original line of advance, as reported, or that they have been forced by the disposition of the Franco-Belgian forces to go back to their first intention. If the allied forces have succeeded in forcing the Germans to a battle on ground of their own (the allies') choosing, so much the better. It seems probable that a few hours will bring us the news of the commencement of the first great battle of the war. British people would have wished that the British force could have been present to assist in this battle, but that seems hardly probable. We know nothing, of course, of the movements of troops in England, but, at the best, it is scarcely possible that more than one English Army Corps can have landed as yet in Belgium.

The Fate of a Submarine.

The account by a corespondent of the "Sootsman" of the manner in which a Cruiser Squadron of the First Fleet repelled the subtle attack of a German submarine flotilla is stirring reading, and a comforting testimony that confidence in the efficiency and readiness of the British warship has not been misplaced. It is safe to assume that the enemy's flotilla was completely deceived by the continued steaming of the Cruiser Squadron, as if unaware of the approach of the submarines. Apparently the first shot of the Birmingham told, as otherwise the first of the German submarines would have had time to escape, as did the others. The grim and awful conditions of modern warfare at sea are brought home to one by the swift disposal of this little vessel, so dramatically sent to the bottom as it supposed itself to be on the verge of achieving its deadly mission. It will be noticed that we are not told the whereabouts or time of the incident, or the identity of the squadron. Presumably it was at night; and as to the latter the Brimingham belongs to the Light Cruiser Squadron, all small ships; but she may have been, in this instance, accompanying one of the larger squadrons.

Another Bombay Canard.

Rumours once started die hard. In this column a few days ago we referred to the story which had been circulated to the effect that two German gunboats were in the Arabian Sea between Bombay and Aden, and that that story is still in circulation is abundantly evident. Yesterday someone started a rumour that the P. and O. Mail steamer which left on Monday bound for London had returned to Bombay, and this of course, gave the story of the phantom ships in the Arabian Sea a new lease of life. When the yarn was sifted down to the bottom, what did it amount to? Merely that the P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, which was due to sail yesterday for China, had come out of the docks, and was lying off the Apollo Bunder waiting for the time to depart. Some firm believer in the "German Menace" as applied to Bombay, probably saw the familiar black funnels of a P. and O. ship in the harbour, and promptly made himself into a walking newspaper to spread the tidings. The Caledonia and the Arcadia are both four-masted vessels and hence an alarmist mind was easily misled.

An Anomaly of the War.

We referred the other day to some peculiar aspects of the present war that have arisen through the fact that though Germany and Austria are formally at war with France and Russia, and Great Britain has declared war on Germany, there is as yet no actual state of war between Britain and Austria. A striking instance of the anomalous situation thus created is afforded by the remarkable notice issued by the Austrian Consul in Bombay, which was advertised in a local contemporary yesterday, offering an amnesty to all Austrian subjects who have incurred penalties by escaping from military service, provided that they proceed forthwith to join the Austrian army. We do not feel sure how far the publication of this notification by a belligerent would be permissible even in a neutral country, but it is certainly anomalous that when Great Britain is at war with another country, the latter's ally should be able publicly to do anything in a British country to assist Britain's enemy in making war upon her. For that is what it amounts to.

To-night's Meeting.

At the meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall this evening, at which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will preside, the following will be the first resolution submitted:—

That the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. They desire further to tender to his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance that, treasuring the prerogative of British citizenship as their dearest possession, they are ready cheerfully to submit to all the inevitable consequences of a state of war. Firmly believing that Great Britain has justly drawn the sword in the defence of international rights and obligations, they will humbly pray for the success of the British arms, and they desire to place at the disposal of his Majesty and of his Government all the resources they possess, and all the personal services which may be demanded of them at this momentous juncture in the affairs of the Empire to which they are proud to belong.

A second resolution will request the Chairman to communicate the above to the Governor of Bombay for transmission to the King-Emperor through the proper channel. The speakers will include, besides the Chairman, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham and the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The Duty of the Indian Government.

"The Parsi":—We thought that H. E. the Viceroy would call an emergency meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council and make the usual statement as to the position of India and the measures contemplated by the Government for her defence. The army in India ought to be placed on a war footing. The assistance offered by the native chiefs ought to be organized and marshalled into a coherent body of fighting units, and the citizens themselves ought to be trained to active war duties of every description. These movements must commence if the Indians are to be of any use to the Empire and of any use to their country in a crisis like the present. The princes and the people of India are anxiously waiting for the enunciation of measures that would weld them into a coherent whole for the defence of the Indian Empire, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will see their way to initiate these measures without delay.

Infructuous Enthusiasm.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—One remarkable effect of the war has been the outburst of a keen desire on the part of our educated countrymen to demonstrate their loyalty in a practical manner in this crisis. Even the Indian members of the High Court Bar, whose only function, according to the general notion, is to talk and make money, are trying to raise a volunteer corps from amongst themselves. The minor Bars also are following suit. This is but natural; for there is no doubt about the genuine attachment of the educated Indians to British rule in spite of its many short-comings. But are the rulers prepared to accept the Indian community's co-operation for the defence of the Empire? We must first be assured of that in distinct terms; otherwise we shall be in the position of one "who oils his moustaches in anticipation of tasting the jackfruits in the tree," as the Bengali adage goes. No co-operation or service or help, worth the name, for the defence of the Empire, can be thought of, so long as our rulers are not pleased to trust us, give us arms, and enlist us as soldiers and volunteers. Until that is done, all dream of helping in the defence of the Empire is infructuous.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" in the course of to-day's leading article urges, that the causes which lead to the excessive amount of crime and litigation in the Punjab should be carefully examined and that methods should be sought, which should lead to the diminution of both. It advocates the appointment of an inspector general of judicial courts, or better still, one for civil and one for criminal courts, to do the inspection work which the Chief Court and Sessions Court judges are supposed to do but which no superior court has time to do during a full generation

A SMART CAPTURE.

The "Tribune" publishes the following report of the smart capture of the ringleaders of a wandering gang of 20 in the village Nathore in Rania thana, District Hissar. The gang were trying to make off with 70 asses, 432 sheep and some goats but on information from the villagers a police sub-inspector Ramchand with commendable zeal and courage caught the three ringleader of the gang, the sub-inspector had only two constables with him.

FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR.

GERMANS' ADVANCE ON THE ALLIES.

CAVALRY HOTLY ENGAGED ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

HOW GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE FOILED.

BRITISH MASTERY OF THE SEA.

AUSTRIANS ABANDON THE OFFENSIVE IN SERVIA.

The news this morning indicates that the first great battle between the titanic armies is about to commence.

The German armies are marching into the heart of Belgium and the latest message says that the cavalry are hotly engaged along the whole front.

The Servian Official account states that the Servians have achieved a brilliant victory over the Austrians in the fighting on the Servian frontier. They were attacked at seven different points, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, due to the effective marksmanship of the Servian artillery.

The valleys of the Save and the Danube are strewn with Austrian dead, and there is not now a single Austrian soldier on Servian soil. The Austrians have now abandoned the offensive.

A large force of Germans attacked Mulhausen, in Alsace, and the French, who were outnumbered, retired brilliantly and took up a strong position where they stemmed the attack. The French are still masters in Upper Alsace.

The Germans are concentrating on the Belgian frontier, their objective evidently being a renewed attack on Liege.

The importance of the seizure of Togoland by the British becomes apparent by a telegram published to-day, stating that there is there a wireless station capable of communicating over a distance of 3,000 miles—one of the largest stations in the world.

There is reason to believe that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have taken refuge in the Dardanelles, and that they will be dismantled, thus securing almost entirely the safety of trade.

Another message states that a Uhlan captured in Belgium had in his possession a map showing that the Germans were timed to be in Brussels on August 3rd and Lille two days later—a most significant indication of Germany's "peaceful" intentions.

A correspondent of the "Scotsman" tells the story of the abortive attack by German submarines on a British Cruiser Squadron.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug., 3-0 a.m.

The Germans are methodically reconnoitring the district of Hesbaye, west of Liege.

Cavalry patrols, followed by infantry, are pushing in the direction of Namur, over which aeroplanes are flying.

There have been cavalry skirmishes near Tirlwont.

Six thousand Germans with guns seized Landen, twenty-four miles west of Liege.

These movements are evidently the preliminaries to a big battle.

LANDEN RE-OCCUPIED BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 6-15 a.m.

The Belegians have reoccupied Landen.

HOT CAVALRY ENGAGEMENT PROCEEDING.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 1-40 p.m.

The German armies are marching from Liège into the heart of Belgium. German cavalry is advancing and all along the front of the allied armies a hot cavalry engagement is proceeding.

The river Aisne mentioned yesterday by the Official Press Bureau is a small Belgian stream and not the French river.

GERMAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM.

LARGE FORCE NOW ON THE FRONTIER

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The official Press Bureau says that three German Army Corps are still opposite Liege, two cavalry divisions are at Tongres, and other German troops are entrenching along the line of the River Aisne.

The large German force in Luxemburg has now reached the Belgian frontier. German patrols are reported to be at Marche, Gedienne and Arlon.

POSITION ON BELGIAN FRONTIER.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS BELIEVED TO HAVE ENTERED ALSACE.

LONDON, Aug. 11. 11-5 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that there is reason to believe that the mass of German troops are on the western frontier, distributed between Thionville and Liege, and that Lorraine is held comparatively lightly.

There is every indication that Austrian troops have entered Alsace. It is believed that the forts at Liege are still not taken.

THE GERMAN PROGRAMME.

TROOPS TIMED TO REACH BRUSSELS ON AUGUST 3RD.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

A Uhlan captured in Belgium had a map on him showing that the Germans were timed to reach Brussels on August 3rd and Lille on August 5th.

GERMAN INVASION OF LIEGE EXAGGERATED.

EVERY FORT TO BELFORT INTACT.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 12-30 p.m.

A French official despatch emphasises that every fort along the whole line from Liège to Belfort is intact and only small groups of Germans entered the town of Liège under cover of darkness.

Small and unimportant engagements have occurred between the French and Germans. French cavalry in all contacts has shown its superiority.

FRENCH MASTERS IN UPPER ALSACE.

GERMAN ATTACK STEMMED BY SMALLER FORCE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Germans in force attacked Mulhausen, whereupon the French force, which was smaller, retired brilliantly, and took up a strong position where they stemmed the attack. The French remain masters in Upper Alsace.

MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

LONDON, Aug. 12, (2-10 p.m.

Proof of the British mastery of the sea is afforded by the announcements that the steamship services between Harwich and Esdjerg and Newcastle and Norway have been resumed.

The service between Harwich and the Hook of Holland was never suspended.

The Danish food ships have already arrived.

GERMAN SUBMARINE.

HOW IT WAS SUNK.

A BRILLIANT FEAT

LONDON, Aug. 12.

A Correspondent of the "Scotsman" decribing the destruction of a German submarine says the enemy's flotilla approached with only their periscopes showing.

The Crusier Squadron continued steaming as if unaware of the approach of the German submarines.

When the nearest submarine was within the danger zone, H. M. cruiser Birmingham which was going at full speed, fired, shattering the submarine's periscope.

The remainder fled.

When the sightless submarine reappeared a second shot from the Birmingham ripped up her upper structure and the submarine sank like a stone.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Servian Official account of the Austro-Servian operations shows that the Austrians attacked at seven different points, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, due to the effective marksmanship of the Servian artillery.

The valleys of the Save and the Danube are covered with Austrian corpses. The Servian losses were heavy.

Not a single Austrian soldier is now on Servian soil.

The Austrians have abandoned the offensive, and are hurriedly entrenching, waiting for Servia to take the offensive.

MOVEMENT OF AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Austrians have advanced from Cracow towards Kielce.

The Russians are moving from Rovno on Lemberg.

Cracow is a city of Austrian-Galicia, 259 miles north-east of Vienna. It was the Polish capital from 1320 till 1609, and on the third partition of Poland in 1795 it was assigned to Austria. In 1809-15 it was part of the Duchy of Warsaw, and in 1815-45 was a republic; but in 1846 it was re-annexed to Austria.

Kielce is the smallest of the Polish Governments of Russia, on the Austrian Frontier, and is 85 miles north-east of Cracow.

Lemberg is the capital of the Austrian province of Galicia and Lodomeria, and is 212 miles east of Cracow. Like Cracow it was an important Polish city from 1340, but fell to Austria on the first partition of Poland.

AUSTRIANS EVACUATE RADZIWILOFF

RESULT OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Aug. 11,.

It is officially annuounced in St. Petersburg that in consequence of Russian successes in minor engagements the Austrians are evacuating Radziwiloff, close to the Galician frontier, near Lemberg.

Radziwiloff is a town of Russia in the Government of Volhjnia. 18 m. W. N. W. of Kremnitz.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

EXTRAORDINARY RATE OF RECRUITING.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 3-35 a.m.

Earl Kitchener's new Army will consist of six divisions. The Scottish and light infantry divisions will assemble at Aldershot, the Eastern divisions at Shorncliffe, the Western at Salisbury Plain and the Irish at the Curragh. The place of assembly for the Northern division has not been decided on.

LONDON, Aug. 11, 3-0 a.m.

It is officially announced that during twelve hours on Monday, 4,700 men joined the British Army in prompt response to Earl Kitchener's appeal.

The number of volunteers has enabled him to decide on the framework of the new Army.

The Press Bureau states that the name Light Division recalls Wellington's advance in the Peninsula. It is officially announced that the mobilisation of Territorials is being completed without a hitch.

Every unit is believed to be up to establishment.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Recruiting continues splendid. It is officially announced that besides the Territorial units, which for some time accepted liability to serve overseas, further volunteers are now being asked to follow their example.

A great response is anticipated, and it is probable that brigades, and even divisions, will come forward.

MIDLAND MOUNTED BRIGADE VOLUNTEER.

LONDON, Aug. 11. 11-5 p.m.

The First South Midland Mounted Brigade, consisting of three yeomanry regiments, with artillery, etc., have volunteered for service abroad.

THE FOG OF WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 2-10 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau says:—At this period of hostilities, no news of any importance can be expected. Any movements of the British Army, or of those of the nations with which she is co-operating, can naturally not be divulged, and over the enemy's proceedings there lies the fog of war.

BRITAIN CALM.

FOODSTUFFS' PRICES PRACTICALLY NORMAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Perfect calm prevails throughout Britain. The Government's maximum prices for foodstuffs are apparently unnecessary, prices being below that maximum and practically normal. Fish and fruit have been ridiculously cheap.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT ALDERSHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Their Majesties visited Aldershot to-day, where they received an ovation from the troops.

TERRITORIALS VOLUNTEER FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 2-10 p.m.

The Seventh and Eighth Battalions, Lancashire Fusiliers and Fifth and Sixth Brigades, Territorial Field Artillery have volunteered for service abroad.

IMPERIAL TROOPS IN S. A.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Aug. 11. (4-5 p.m.)

It is officially announced in Capetown that the Imperial Government has, on the suggestion of the Union Government, since the outbreak of war decided to remove the Imperial troops from South Africa and the Union Government has undertaken the defence of the Union and will organise and equip an adequate force to replace the Imperial troops.

A COLONIAL GIFT.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Province of Alberta has given Motherland half-million bushels of oats.

BRITAIN'S CAPTURE.

ONE OF LARGEST WIRELESS STATIONS IN THE WORLD.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

With the annexation of Togoland, Britain obtains one of the largest wireless telegraph stations in the world, one that is capable of communicating over a distance of 3,000 miles.

SAFETY OF TRADE SECURED.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU LIKELY TO BE DISMANTLED.

LONDON, Aug. 12. 12-35 a.m.

The Official Press Bureau says there is strong reason for believing that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have taken refuge in the Dardanelles, and that they will be dismantled.

The safety of trade is thus almost entirely secured.

IN THE CHINA SEAS.

NO BRITISH VESSEL PURSUED OR MOLESTED.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The British Consul-General at Shanghai reports that no British vessel has been pursued or molested.

GERMANS EVACUATE COLONIES.

LONDON, Aug. 11. 3a.m.

A coasting vessel has arrived at Capetown and reports that the Germans have evacuated Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht.

Swakopmund and Luederitzbocht are the two chief places in German South West-Africa. The former is 440 miles and the latter 150 miles north of the Orange River.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC IN A CHURCH.

BELGIAN WOMEN KILLED AND INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Fourteen women and girls were killed and fifty others injured in a panic in a church at Louvière, Belgium, which was due to a slight outbreak of fire while Mass was being celebrated.

COLONEL WHITAKER.

LONDON, Aug. 13. 1-20 a.m.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Colonel Whitaker, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the end of last May in connection with the Army canteen case, has been released and has volunteered for active service.

MEETING OF YAJURVEDI BRAHMANS OF BOMBAY.

At meeting of the Yajurvedi Deshastha Brahmans of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening in the spacious hall of Dr. Moreshwar Janardan Joshi, Agiary Lane Bombay with a view to assure the Government of the staunch loyalty and devotion of the community to the British Raj and to make suitable arrangement for offering prayers in Hindu temples and sacred places for the success of British alms. The gathering included several learned Shastris, Pandits, and hereditary priests of Bombay and there were also representatives from Thana, Kelwa, Mahim and Chandausar. On the motion of Mr. Gajanan M. Joshi seconded by Mr. K. A. Padhye LL.B., High Court Pleader Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi was elected as President of the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Venayakrao S. Joshi J. P. seconded by Mr. K. N. Mogre B.A., the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

That the Deshastha Yajurvedi Hindu residents of Bombay assembled in a public meeting humbly beg to convey to his most gracious Majesty their unswerving loyalty and devotion to his Majesty's throne and respectfully express their willingness to render every assistance and co-operation that the Government may demand of them at the present critical functure.

It was proposed by Mr. K. A. Padhye B.A., LL.B., of Thana and second by Dr. N. M. Joshi L. M. & S. and passed unanimously that the President of the meeting may be authoreyed to communicate the above resolution to H. E. the Governor for the favour of submission to his Majesty through the proper channel.

GHEE FROM BHAVNAGAR.

It has been reported to the Bombay Food Prices Committee that information has been received from Mahuva ghee merchants that the Bhavnagar Darbar had stopped native crafts from running to Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., one of the members of the Committee, kindly undertook to place himself in communication with the Durbar, and to inform them that there was no difficulty as to crafts entering Bombay harbour. He has now received a telegram from the Dewan Saheb that orders have already been issued to give port clearances to boats from Mahuva on conditions laid down by Government.

THE SILVER MARKET.

In the silver market yesterday which was settlement day for the month of Shravan, the "bulls" declined to accept the fixed rate of Rs. 75, but said that to arrive at an amicable settlement they were proposed to settle at Rs. 76-12. If this is agreed to, it will leave a sufficient margin of profit to the "bears" if they have ready silver.

NEWSBOYS AT WAR.

A somewhat amusing fracas occurred on the Beach Road between one of the "New India" newsboys and one of the "Madras Mail". We shrewdly suspect, writes "New India," that our boy may have begun the war by a *pourparler*, in which he reflected on the superior nature of his own wares; exchange of words passed into exchange of blows, as in larger wars, and the great Power known as the policeman arrested the doughty combatants and hauled them before the Magistrate. This was quite proper. The militant spirit must not develop itself in newsboys, or the Beach Road, will become a zone of danger to non-combatants. But we think the Magistrate was a little severe on a first offence, in fining each boy a rupee. A solemn warning might have been enough, and would have aroused no sympathy with the warriors. After all, a boyish scuffle is not a very serious affair, and a boy only earns 25 per cent. on the price of the paper he sells, so that a rupee looms large!

THE BANKS AND THE WAR.

Sir,—When the Government is trying its best under the present circumstances to see that the public is not harrassed and worried with higher rates in articles of trade, and when strict measures are being taken to stop merchants from making unusual profits, by raising the prices of commodities, cannot the same action be taken against banks if they take the present opportunity to squeeze their customers to raise their rates of interest on advances already made at an agreed rate. One bank in Bombay, under European management, had sent notices to its borrowers that the interest rate hitherto agreed to and so far charged in their accounts will be increased from 5 per cent. to a minimum of 7 per cent. In many cases this is about 2 per cent. more than the rate agreed to. They do not seem to have sent a similar notice to their depositors, that higher rates will be allowed to them on their deposits now running with the bank. So it would seem that the step taken to increase the rate on monies lent is with the motive of earning more profit. Are they justified in doing so in view of the present times? This is the time when borrowers cannot sell securities and pay off the advances, if they are not willing to accept the higher rate, as the share market is closed. And their position is further made difficult in the present times as no other banks make fresh advances. The time is such that they are compelled to bear this injustice quietly.

If a bank is allowed to act in this way why should the Government and the police authorities come in the way of other merchants doing the same, and why should they be asked or compelled to stick to their old prices and usual margin of profits?

It is, however, highly creditable and gratifying to note that other banks under European and Indian management have not taken advantage of the present stress in the financial market.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Aug. 12.

LOYAL RESOLUTION BY OUDH BAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 12.

The members of the Oudh Bar Association in a general meeting assembled, passed a resolution begging the Lieutenant-Governor to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their expression of deep-seated loyalty to the King-Emperor and state that they respectfully offer to do all that lies in their power to serve his Majesty the King-Emperor in the present crisis.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINER SEIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 12.

The Hamburg-America liner, Alesia was seized by Government while entering Rangoon river last evening. She left her last port of call, Suez before war broke out.

TRADES ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited writes:—

I am instructed by my Committee to inform that at an Extraordinary General meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd., held on the 10th instant, it was resolved that:—

"The Trades Association of Bombay consisting of the firms hereunder enumerated have decided not to increase the price of any commodities now held by them in stock. Prices will in no case be raised by any of the members until such time as may be necessary as a result of increased cost of future shipments."

The firms are as follows:—

Messrs. Lund & Blockley; Phillips and Co., Ltd.; Hoar & Co; S. Rose & Co; Evans Fraser & Co; Mongini Brothers; V. Fucile & Co; Bombay Electric Co; Thacker & Co; Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd; H. S. Smith & Co; Asquith & Lord, Ltd; Bourne & Shepherd; Caxton Printing works; F. Cornaglia, R. Ditmar; Dunnett & Co; Favre Leuba & Co., Ltd; Lawrence & Mayo; D. Macropolo & Co; Marcks & Co., Ltd; F. & C. Osler, Ltd; Messrs. Pyrke's Provision Stores; Pyrke's Apollo Hotel & Restaurant; John Roberts & Co; Ltd; Treacher & Co., Ltd; James Hinks & Sons, Ltd; C. Hummell; Badham Pile & Co., Ltd; Thomson & Taylor; Spencer & Co., Ltd; Gerrard Lock & Co., Ltd; Kemp & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY MOSLEMS AND TURKS.

At a special meeting of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay, held on Wednesday morning, in the hall of the Association, at Byculla, under the presidentship of Mr. Munshi Muhammad Ameer, president and secretary of the Association, the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

"That this meeting of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay expresses its sense of regret for the Turks who are concentrating in the Bulgarian territory at this critical juncture when the British Government is involved in the war. Further this meeting appeals to the Bombay public to open a relief fund to be headed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for widows and orphans of British soldiers and sailors."

CEYLON AND THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH VESSEL.

The French steamer Louqsor, Capt. Querin, arrived at Colombo on Friday morning from Haiphong with 6,000 tons cargo including 91 tons of explosives. She has also about 102 officers and men of the French Army. She is bound for Marseilles, but no date has yet been fixed for her departure.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 18th August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS AND THE WAR.

MEETING AT THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

STIRRING SPEECHES.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to express their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown and to wish success to our Sovereign in the present war. Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Sobhani presided and there was a large attendance. A number of the leading Mahomedans, who were unable to attend, had sent letters conveying their sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—

We have met here to-day under the shadow of a war in which our beloved King-Emperor is involved. This war is not undertaken in a spirit of aggression or with a desire to extend the already world-wide Empire. It is essentially a war undertaken in a righteous cause, for cause dear to every human heart that values honour and rectitude. Most of you, gentlemen, have followed the episodes from the day of the assassination of the Archduke, and I need not recount them here. We all know and think it a matter of pride that it was his Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, that strove most perseveringly and patiently to maintain the peace of the world, but since peace was not possible, gentlemen,—peace with honour and not peace that would bring humiliation upon the Empire,—we hope the Almighty, recognizing the justness of the cause, will lead the British Arms to victory.

Gentlemen, I need not dilate upon the privileges that we enjoy as citizens of the British Empire. It is the cherished wish, I feel sure, of all of us, that the British Empire should stand forth firm with undiminished glory and it is to give expression collectively to this desire on our part that we have met here to-day. We have met to give expresison to our unswerving loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and to place at his Majesty's disposal all that we possess.

A WORLD FEDERATION.

Gentlemen, the British Empire means so much to the world that one shudders at the very idea of anything happening to disturb its solidarity. The dream of intellectual men of all ages has been a world federation. The British Empire is as near an approach to it as we have ever had in the history of the world. As the world progresses and men become more thoughtful we may expect to see other nation join this federation, culminating eventually in a world federation. If anything untoward happens to the British Empire, which God forbid, the realization of this ideal is indefinitely postponed if not shattered for ever. Knowing this as we do, which one of us will not come toward to place his all at the disposal of His Majesty's Government during the present crisis.

Whatever our difference may be with the Government in the internal affairs of the country, I am sure that all these differences are totally effaced from our minds, and we have no thought at the present juncture for anything else but the safety of the British Empire and the services of our beloved Sovereign.

The first service that we can perform is to determine to face the present crisis with coolness and equanimity. You are all aware what unfounded and baseless rumours are going about in the bazars, and what consternation they are causing among the masses. We all can do our part in allaying these groundless fears, and help to restore tranquillity and confidence in the town.

EFFECTUAL SERVICE.

There is a general desire among all the sections of our community that Government should utilize our services in the defence of our country. To enable us to help the Government in its effects to maintain the Empire we are willing to subject ourselves to discipline and military organization. I appeal to every able-bodied person present in this hall to join the volunteer movement if it is started and thus effectually render a service to the Government. Remember, gentlemen, this, after all, is a service to ourselves for are we not happy under the British Raj, and should it be necessary to purchase this happiness for our future generation by the shedding of our blood, let us not falter gentlemen. Let us assure the Government that we are ready when they want us.

In Conclusion, gentlemen, I appeal to you to come forward to the assistance of our popular Viceroy and beg of him to represent to our beloved King-Emperor that we, the Mahomedans of Bombay, yield to none in the depth of our loyality and attachment to his sacred person, and beg of his Excellency the Viceroy to command us in the name of his Majesty for whatever purpose he deems necessary.

THE LOYAL RESOLUTION

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan then moved the first resolution, which ran as follows:—

In moving this, Mr. Mirza said:—

"The Mussalmans of Bombay in public meeting assembled, deem it their duty on the occasion of this war, which their beloved Emperor was obliged to declare against Germany, to express their unswerving loyality and devotion towards his Majesty the King-Emperor, and beg to give an assurance of their earmest desire to render such services as may be required of them.

To students of modern European history, the Titanic struggle that is now going on, and the great war that is being waged, has not come as an unexpected surprise. It was bound to come sooner or later, and perhaps it is best that it has come sooner than most of us expected. Enormous as the loss of human life will be before the war comes to an end and peace reigns once more supreme, we may find some consolation in the reflection that the loss would have been still greater had the war been waged ten years hence. Great are the issues at stake. They are the independence of Europe and the onward march of human civilization. Will Europe be content to be governed by the Germanic race and take a retrograde step in the march of human civilization? There can be only one answer to this. Germany must learn that her will is not law to the rest of the world. England could not possibly have stood aloof from this struggle. She has decided rightly and righteously. So far as we Indians are concerned as units of the Empire, it is our bounden duty to help the Government under which we have for years enjoyed the benefits of peace. Our own religion teaches us to obey God, our Prophet, and those in authority over us. Religion, duty, honour and gratitude all point to one clear line of action, and it is this, to assist our Government in every possible way in this time of trial, and I have no doubt that this assistance will be rendered with greater alacrity and readiness when it is remembered that right is on the side of England.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, in seconding the proposition, said the Mahomedan community was under a deep dept of gratitude to the British Government and it was only fitting that they should pass this resolution and show their unswerving loyality to the Crown. When they were dragged into an unrighteous war waged by Germany.

Several other speakers supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

It was next resolved that the communnity should offer special prayer for the success of the British Arms. A third resolution requested the chairman to wire the two resolutions to his Excellency the Viceroy for transmission to his Mejesty the King-Emperor.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

LOYALTY OF RULING CHIEFS OF INDIA

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 12.

In addition to the Ruling Chiefs who have already offered assistance, similar loyal offers have been received from the following:—

The Maharajas of Jaipur, Kishengarh, Benares, Bejawar, Chattarpur, Travancore, Panna, Karauli, Dungarpur, Santhar, Ajaigarh, Maharaos of Sirohi and Bundi, the Nawabs of Jaora, Baoni, Rajas of Sitaman, Dewas (junior), Jhabua, Manipur, Pudukottai, Akalkote, the Thakur Sahib of Gondal and the Durbars of Bahawalpur, Faridkote, Jhalawar. Many of these messages also include offers of troops and personal service.

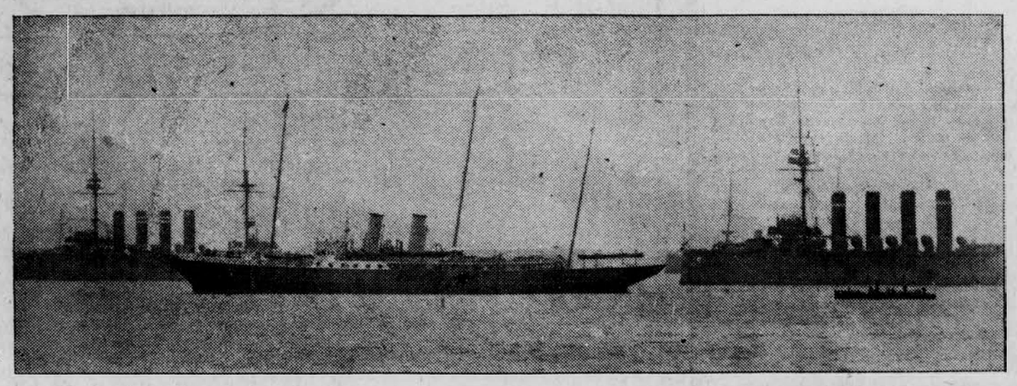
DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

It will be remembered that at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, a Sadhu named Gokul Chain was charged with the murder of the late Mr. Govindji Madhavji near one of the Mahaluxmi Temples in May last and was found guilty and sentenced to death. The execution was to have taken place on Wednesday morning, but in the meantime a petition was presented on behalf of the condemned man to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, and the Bombay Government have now commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life.

A MISSING RING.

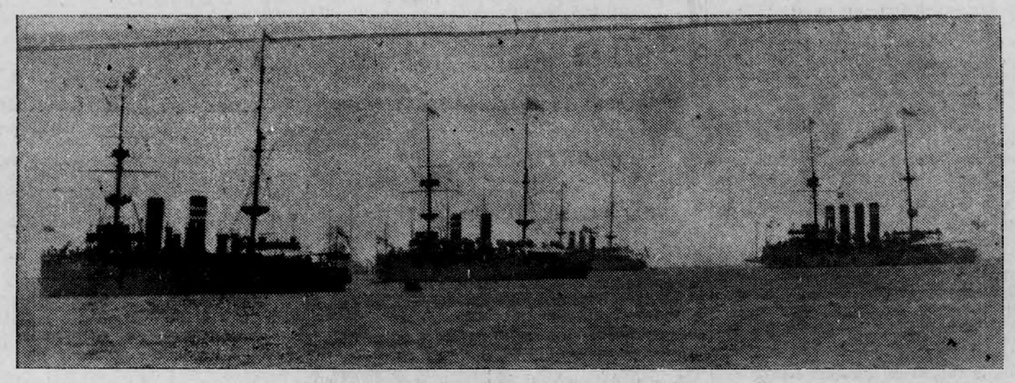
Budhan Abdulla, a pearl merchant residing in Arab Lane, reports that the night previous before retiring, he took off his finger a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 1,500, attached it to his watch chain and left them in his safe, of which the keys he kept under his pillow. On opening the safe at 12 noon the next day, he found the ring missing.

BRITISH FLEET OFF SPITHEAD.



Topical Press Agency.

The photo shows the Royal yacht Alexandra with the King aboard, sailing through the lines of battleships.



Topical Press Agency.

A view of the battleships off Portsmouth.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

The warships belonging to Britain, Germany and France at present stationed in the Far East are as follows:—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTYS SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME	CLASS.	TONS	GUNS
Alacrity	Despatch-boat	1,700	12
Atlas	Admiralty tug	..	..
Bramble	Gunboat	710	2
Britomart	Gunboat	710	2
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	6
Cheruh	Water tank and tug	390	..
Chelmer	T.B. Destroyer	560	..
Clio	British sloop	1,070	6
Colne	Torpedo-boat destroyer	560	4
Hampshire	1st. class cruiser	10,850	10
Jed	Torpedo boat destroyer	..	..
Kinsha	River gunboat	628	4
Kennett	Torpedo-boat destroyer	..	..
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,040	..
Minotaur *a*	1st. class cruiser	14,600	..
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2
Newcastle	2nd class Cruiser	4,800	12
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	2
Ribble	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	..
Robin	River gunboat	85	2
Rosario	Depot ship for Submarines	980	..
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2
Teal	River gunboat	180	2
Thistle	Gunboat	710	2
Triumph	Battleship	11,915	..
Tamar	Receiving Ship	..	..
Usk	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	..
Welland	Torpedo-boat destroyer	590	..
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2
	C. 36	..	..
	C. 37	..	..
	C. 38	..	..
	T. B. 035	..	..
	T. B. 036	..	..
	T. B. 037	..	..
	T. B. 038	..	..

a Flagship of Vice-Admiral Jerram, K.C.B, C.V.O., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief.

GERMAN.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS	GUNS
Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22
Gneisenau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	36
Iltis	Gunboat	900	12
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22
Otter	River gunboat	..	..
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4

FRENCH.

NAME.	CLASS	TONS	GUNS
Montcalm *a a*	Armoured cruiser	11,000	..
Duplexi	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30
Decidee	Gunboat	645	10
Argus	River gunboat	180	6
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7
Peiho	Gunboat	130	..
Dondard Lagree,	Gunboat	..	..
Styx *a*	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7
d'Iberville	Destroyer	..	..
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6
Manche	Surveying-ship	1,625	10

a Flagship of Commodore Paris de Boi slouvray, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.
a a Flagship of Rear-Admiral Huguet, Command e-in-Chief, the French China Station.

A SCRCITY IN THE SATARA DISTRICT.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The conditions prevailing down to the close of May were described in Press Note No. 6,394, dated 10th July 1914. The Collector's Report for the month of June shows that the district is regaining its normal appearance. Nearly all the persons who migrated in search of work have returned home and busied themselves in agriculture. The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief was 826 at the beginning and 784 at the close of the month, and such relief will, it is expected, soon prove unnecessary. Public health, with the exception of 58 deaths from cholera in the Man Taluka, was normal.

Cattle were in fair condition, and no disease or starvation is reported. The grass depot at Lonand has been closed.

The total amount issued as loans for wells in the scarcity tract amounted to about Rs. 26,000 by the close of the mouth.

THEFT OF A NOSE-RING.

A landed proprietor, named Keroba Janardhan, residing on the Girgaum Road, reports to the Police the theft of a nose-ring set with a diamond and pearls and valued at Rs. 4,500 from his house.

MANUAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

"SLOYD" CLASSES TO BE OPENED.

The following Press Note has been issued:

Two years ago Government came to the conclusion that there was room for an extension of facilities for manual training in the several vernacular training colleges, and also expressed the opinion that, if a complete course leading up to the issue of teaching certificates could be arranged at those colleges, there would ensue a corresponding multiplication of manual training classes in connection with the larger primary schools, and a general impulse would be given to the spread of this form of instruction. Accordingly the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit, after consulting the Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, a report on the possibility of taking action in the above lines.

The Director's Report made it clear that it was both desirable and practicable to institute a manual training class at each of the vernacular training colleges for men, and that the courses should be based upon the system known as "Sloyd", the ultimate object being to attach woodwork classes to primary schools, not for industrial purposes, but for the betterment of general education. The Director was also of opinion that a start should be made in opening manual training classes in the various high schools.

Government approved the Director's suggestions on the understanding that all the manual training to be given in the training colleges and high schools should be of the "Sloyd" type. This well-known system is acknowledged to possess educational advantages not associated with the ordinary forms of manual training. The Director was therefore requested to submit definite proposals for opening a special "Sloyd" class at the Dharwar Training College under an expert instructor, and also to report what the cost would be of introducing the system in each Government high school and training college. Dharwar was selected as the centre of instruction as its training college already possessed suitable workshop accommodation.

As a result of the Director's inquiries, Government have obtained from the Mysore State, where the "Sloyd" system has been successfully practised for some years, the loan for a period of three years of the services of Mr. Srinivas Rao who was recently Supervisor of "Sloyd" at Bangalore. In that time it is intended that he should train two teachers from each Government secondary school and training institution, so that at the end of the three years there will be a considerable number of trained "Sloyd" teachers capable both of teaching pupils and of training new men as teachers in their turn. As soon as the first trained men are available, "Sloyd" classes will be opened at all the five vernacular training colleges and at the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur and Satara high schools. At these schools there are no difficulties about sites for the necessary buildings. Classes will be opened in all the remaining high and middle schools as funds permit and the requisite facilities can be provided.

It may be mentioned that the estimated cost of the whole scheme is Rs. 4 lakhs initial and Rs. 20,000 recurring, while that part of the scheme which is to be put into effect at once involves an expenditure of over Rs. 1½ lakhs initial and nearly Rs. 7,600 recurring. The Governor in Council believes that the money will be well spent on this scheme, as it will help to render the instruction in secondary and eventually in primary schools more practical and less academical than it has been hitherto and will stimulate the interest and powers of observation of the boys.

ALL-BLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated during the month of July at the D. E. Allbless Charitable Dispensary was 563 of which there were 27 males, 257 females, and 279 children.

SITUATION IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

So far as can be ascertained at present there has been no unemployment trouble and no consequent increase of lawlessness in Karachi since the war became a disturbing factor in trade, and only a few extra police have been put on duty as a precautionary measure. In the Baghdadi quarter where the Mekranis who supply the labour for Karachi's shipping requirements live, a few mounted police have been placed on guard. The Mekrani headmen have been informed by the Collector of Karachi that they will be held responsible for any disturbances which may occur and there is reason to believe that this timely warning will suffice. But in fact the Mekrani labourers have long learnt to adopt themselves to the fluctuating labour demands of Karachi harbour so that any temporary lull in shipping would not seriously put them out.

RISE IN PRICES.

Steps have been taken in Karachi to counteract as far as possible, the attempts of a few shopkeepers to force up prices. With this object the Municipality are publishing special bulletins showing the true bazar prices and these are being placed daily in the Boulton Market, the Empress Market and the Kalikdina Hall. The question of a rise in prices in Karachi has received special consideration at the hands of the Commissioner-in-Sind, and the Collector of Karachi in consultation with the Municipality and the leading merchants, and it is probable that prices will remain as in normal times. Should small Banias demand exorbitant rates, then larger merchants may be called upon to open retail shops wherein they will sell goods at fixed rates corresponding to the prevailing wholesale prices. The rise of the prices of oil on the announcement of war was due to a statement that the Standard Oil Company was without stock but as soon as this was contradicted the price of oil returned to the normal rate. There are slight inappreciable rises in some articles *i. e.* sugar and matches, but the actual necessities of life remain at approximately normal rates.

COMMERCIAL TONE MUCH IMPROVED

KARACHI, Aug. 12.

The tone of business in Karachi is improving, banks are ready now not only to sell T. T. and D. D. at steadily improving rates, but are also buyers of approved 3 months bills on London.

QUETTA-KARACHI LINE.

The last part of the journey from Unerpur to Budhapur on the Quetta-Karachi line of the North Western Railway has now to be traversed by boat as the track is so bad that not even a trolly can pass over it.

PROPOSED ROHRI CANAL.

With a view to show that the proposed Rohri canal project will not be a failure without the barrage, Dr. Summers is collecting information regarding the discharges, velocity and area of the Nara supply channel for the last two years. The figures it is said are so far favourable to his views.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of Exchange or Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32 d. the rupee and that for Transfers 1s. 27/32 d. the rupee.

(2) The amounts of the bills or Telegraphic Transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single bill or Telegraphic Transfer will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(3) The bills of Telegraphic Transfers will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

(4) All applications for bills or Telegraphic Transfers must be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta and should reach him, as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon Standard Time on Thursday 20th August 1914 and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard Time on the same day.

Note. Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.

(5) If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Controller of Currency.

2. If the application is for the issue of a bill or a Telegraphic Transfer at Calcutta, the Controller of Currency on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the bill or Telegraphic Transfers. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Controller of Currency the necessary bill of exchange on the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant or the necessary intimation telegraphed to the Secretary of State.

When the Controller of Currency sanctions an application for the issue of a bill or a Telegraphic Transfer at Bombay or Madras he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant-General, concerned. The Accountant-General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank will issue to the applicant the necessary bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week or will send the necessary telegram to the Secretary of State.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

REJOICINGS AT KARIKAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The French success in Alsace produced overwhelming joy at Karikal, hundreds of young men of all classes carrying the Tricolour through streets with patriotic demonstrations.

VISUAL INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

PROVISION OF MAGIC LANTERNS.

Modern educational theory holds that pictorial representations can bring home to children the reality of the subjects taught to them orally and by books in a quite unique manner. It is also obvious that the more accurate and life-like the representation, the more completely will its subject-matter be grasped. Government believe that a rehearsal of the measures already adopted in the educational institutions under their control to put this theory into practice may prove of interest to the public.

Nine years ago the Government of Bombay were asked by the Government of India whether they would be prepared to participate in a scheme originated by the Colonial Office to promote among the school children of the Empire a knowledge of countries other than their own by means of lectures illustrated with good lantern slides. The Government of Bombay decided, in the first instance, to purchase two sets of slides at a cost of Rs. 1,305. As special sets had to be prepared for India, these did not come to hand till the close of 1907. They were tested in the Elphinstone High School and the Poona Training College for men. While on the whole the results were successful, the lectures and slides were found to require modification in some particulars. In 1910, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, who had long recognized the value of the lantern as a powerful auxiliary to the study of history, geography and science, suggested that every Government high school and training college should be provided with a good lantern costing Rs. 200 and that a collection of slides should be amassed, kept in his own office and lent out to schools and colleges as required. In the first year the Director undertook to order out a number of slides which he knew to be satisfactory, and in the second, personally to select the remainder while on leave in England. Mr. Sharp hoped that it would eventually be possible to extend the scheme to vernacular schools, and to give every Deputy Inspector a lantern to take on tour for the benefit of village children and their parents. He also thought that it might be practicable for educational officers to work in conjunction with touring officers of the agricultural and sanitary departments, so that illustrations might be given not only of historical, geographical and other ordinary school subjects, but also of agricultural and sanitary facts and principles. The Director's proposals were approved by Government and a sum of Rs. 3,500 was provided in the Budget of 1911, and a second sum of Rs. 5,000 in that of 1912.

PROPOSALS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

When this first part of the scheme had been successfully carried out, the Director proceeded, in 1913, to make proposals to provide Deputy Inspectors and slides for the assistants with lanterns and slides for the promotion of general as well as sanitary knowledge in primary schools in rural areas. Government accordingly sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 and appointed a special officer to draw up lists of slides likely to be useful to local boards and to compose lectures suitable to each set. The lanterns and slides will shortly be arriving in India, and Mr. V. N. Ghate, Assistant Deputy Inspector of Poona, has been placed on special duty for a year in order to instruct the teaching and inspecting staff in their proper use. Government have also recently provided a sum of Rs. 6,450 for the purchase of duplicate sets of slides to illustrate six courses of lectures on imperial geography prepared under the auspices of the Visual Instruction Committee of the Colonial Office in London. It is intended that one set should circulate among the secondary schools, and the other be used by inspecting officers among the vernacular schools, the first set also being available for the latter purpose when not required elsewhere.

Lantern lectures cannot be of daily occurrence in every village school; in fact, each school can hope at most for one or two in a year. The Director, therefore, proposed to supplement them by providing every three local board schools with one set of two stereoscopes and a number of stereoscopic photographs. Such photographs give a far more vivid and correct idea of the reality than the ordinary flat picture. This proposal has been accepted by Government, and arrangements have accordingly been made with Messrs. Underwood and Underwood, the greatest producers of this class of photographs. A representative of the firm has been through the departmental vernacular readers, and has selected a number of stereographs to illustrate them, and has had several new subjects photographed, especially in Sind. In this way a list of 250 stereographs has been prepared for vernacular schools; sets of 36 from the list will be supplied to local board schools and will be interchanged from time to time. Further, the firm is producing at its own expense a text-book for the use of the teachers in the four vernaculars, explanatory of the whole series. A second series of 250 photographs has been prepared for Government secondary schools, which will be supplied complete to each school. The amount provided for carrying out this scheme is one lakh of rupees.

Government entertain great hopes that the advance in visual instruction, of which the measures sketched above are an earnest, will go far to make the teaching in primary and secondary schools more practical and real and less mechanical than it has hitherto been.

MEETING AT KHAMGAON.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHAMGAON, Aug. 12.

At a crowded meeting of the citizens of Khamgaon, held to-day under the president ship of Mr. K. J. Deshmukh, a resolution was moved by Mr. M. R. Kothare pleader, conveying to his Imperial Majesty and to the Government of India an assurance of their loyalty and devotion to the British Government.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

CONTROL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION.

The Right Hon. Sir J. Crompton-Rickett, P.C., M.P., contributes the following interesting article on the political aspect of public finance in the "Westminster Gazette":—

We cannot foresee what effect a particular policy may have upon some political object other than the one immediately affected by it. For instance, at the present moment Ireland is full of armed men, but when the Irish question is settled, and we have passed through an Amending Bill onward to a new and united Ireland, what is to become of these two bodies of Volunteers? Is their enthusiasm to count for nothing; their marching, their drills, their growing confidence and efficiency, to peter out into a civilian indifference? Such would indeed be a waste of good material. It is the hope, almost the anticipation, of onlookers that this force will be incorporated under the national flag, and become part of our Territorial Reserve. But if a comparatively small and sparsely populated country can voluntarily raise a quarter of a million of men without Parliamentary encouragement, it will be proved beyond doubt that Great Britain can do all and more than is necessary without conscription or compulsion whenever the flame of a national duty is set alight.

ADJUSTMENT OF RATING.

In a similar way it may be said that the Budget of 1914 may lead to a reconstruction in national and local finance of an almost revolutionary character. Both parties in the State are responsible for a course which, innocent in its beginnings, is growing complicated and embarrassing, and will become vicious if further developed. We are not discussing the amount of the grants to local authorities, or challenging the assertion that these same authorities are carrying an undue proportion of the burden of taxation to-day. This may be freely conceded, but the method by which the demand is met is open to severe criticism. Whatever may be said in defence of the present system, the difference between the wealthy and the poor localities in their discharge of public service could be met by an adjustment of county and municipal rating without appealing to the Imperial purse for grants in aid. To continue as we are doing is to diminish the responsibility, and ultimately to impair the authority of local government. Now, local government is the only way by which a very large number of people become interested in public affairs, and are induced to give their time and thought without charge to the service of the community. When you take away from direct responsibility, and make these services dependent upon the financial help, the suggestion and control of a great Department of State, you diminish the necessity for thrift, lessen the sense of duty to the constituency, and send the local authority begging to the Minister in charge for fresh favours, and to the House of Commons for more money. This system is bound to sap the independence of our municipal and county life, to lower its dignity, and to make local representation less desirable to men of position and of experience. We should all agree that this would be a disastrous result, but we are not all consciously aware of the slow poison of the process. Is there no method by which a district may become directly responsible for the income derived from its own rating and the administration consequent upon it? Can we not draw a distinct line between Imperial and local services, keeping each within its own boundary? As an example, let us take the case of Education. Now, elementary education is the birthright of the individual. It belongs to the child of Dorset as to the child of Lancashire. It should be administered through a unified system for the whole country. Why, then, should it not be administered by a central authority responsible to Parliament, even if it required the assistance of local committees for certain details? The charge for this would fall upon the National Exchequer, for there is really no reason why education should not be carried upon the shoulders of the nation in the same way as any other national service. But secondary education is a totally different matter. A county is variously concerned in the training of its youth in accordance with its staple industries. Lancashire and Yorkshire have entirely different requirements to Dorset, and should fitly be rated with the cost of preparing their own youth for the employments ready to hand. To give a costly and scientific course of teaching may be the cheapest for them in the long run. On the other hand, Dorset has little to offer beyond its farmwork for its peasantry, and ought not to be expected to share in the cost of the wealthier counties. These populous centres will draw the youth of the population to themselves, and Dorset, losing their services, should not be charged with the expense of preparing the young for their future lives elsewhere. Other examples could be given, and it certainly would be possible so to arrange the proportion between the Imperial and local charges that each might have its separate duty; that localities might definitely administer their own resources. It is surely not either desirable or wholesome to diminish local responsibility or to increase Imperial control beyond reasonable limits of supervision, for so certainly as a grant increases, a minute and irritating control must follow.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The necessity for raising huge sums of money for national defence and for social reform will have further political results. A Liberal Administration denied the use of the Customs and the Excise beyond its present moderate dimension will have to find opportunities for income in aid of direct taxation. Even if direct taxation was doubled, it might not suffice in the future for every development, and certainly would not, in a grave national emergency, such as a great war of long continuance. The present Chancellor or his successor will have to consider seriously the nationalising of the railways as a new source of income. There is, of course, nothing alarming in this. Railways are already nationalised undertakings in several countries, and have been proved capable of adding materially to the revenue of the State. To a country which has long been a shareholder in the Suez Canal, and which at the present time is seeking investments in oilfields in distant parts of the world, there will be nothing very strange in further adventure within the limits of Great Britain. The supply of fuel to the Royal Navy, and the monopolising of particular kinds of coal which assist our predominance in the Mercantile Marine of the world, may profitably lead to the purchase of certain coalfields to be worked as heretofore for purposes of profit. The commercial organisation which controls our dockyards, is found in our Post Office, and is developing in some other departments of State, can be easily extended to other industries, such as the railways and coal-mining. At present a railway company can command the best brains for its management, and some railways in the scope of their operations almost rival the dimensions of small civilised States. From these sources we could secure a reliable stream of income, whilst other branches of taxation could be suddenly developed under emergency as temporary expedients. The well-worn objection of the political power which it would put into the hands of coal, iron, and railway workers directly employed by the Government, really counts for very little. Even now the Board of Trade is continually invoked to compose the differences between employer and employed differences which are constantly recurring because they can only be imperfectly settled; and the more difficult to settle because the Government only comes into the controversy when the dispute has been entangled, embittered, and the temperature of both sides has risen to fever heat. It is becoming more clear that a strike, and particularly a national strike, is a rude and archaic weapon, like war, and it further resembles war by inflicting loss upon the conqueror as well as upon the conquered. Whilst it is certain that the right to strike will be retained, as the right of lock-out, for a considerable while, it will become more and more the ultimate argument to be used only when all else has failed. The more the nation becomes the employer of large bodies of its citizens, the more likely are we to devise methods by which the price of labour and the conditions of work can be settled amicably. The Government of the day is not likely to act without a great body of public opinion behind it, and that same public opinion will enforce generous terms for the national worker, as well as justice for the national employer.

CORONATION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

CEREMONY AT TEHERAN.

Sultan Ahmed was crowned Shah-in-Shah on the evening of Tuesday, July 21, at the Tahte Marmar, or Marble Palace, in the presence of a brilliant assembly, says the Teheran correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

The young ruler arrived in Teheran the day before from his summer palace outside the capital, but was seen by comparatively few of his subjects. The crowds in the streets were not very large owing to the early hour of his arrival, and his Majesty made no subsequent public appearance. The clergy and a number of wealthy merchants were invited by the Minister of the Imperial Household to lunch at the Badghir Palace, and in the evening the Minister invited all the Princes, Ministers, and leading statesmen to dinner at the Palace of Gulestan (i.e., Garden of Roses), one of the most beautiful places in Persia. There were fireworks in the evening, and visitors to the capital were able to admire the magnificent decorations.

DRIVE TO THE MEDJLISS.

The Shah, in his coach of State, drove to the Medjliss. The new Assembly has not yet been constituted, and the deputies of the old House had accordingly been convened to participate in the ceremonies in accordance with the law.

No very great enthusiasm was displayed on the Monarch's appearance. The Shah, a youth of rather ponderous build, pronounced in a clear and distinct voice his solemn oath to observe the fundamental laws of the Constitution, and then immediately left the House in order to devote himself to prayers, in another part of the Palace, for the prosperity of his reign.

This evening the Shah drove to the Marble Palace, where he was awaited by the clergy, the foreign diplomatic representatives, members of the Cabinet, and members of the Medjliss. The Princes wore the long white turbans used on these occasions only, and many of them were ablaze with jewels, while the statesmen wore precious shawls. Huge swords were raised in greeting by the Princes and military officials at the Shah entered.

His Majesty slowly ascended the richly-carpeted steps to a dais, on which he stood above the heads of all those in the hall. Two statesmen placed upon his head the magnificent crown, glittering with diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, and the assembly knelt while their crowned ruler murmured prayer. Then the most noble of the courtiers proclaimed the history of the Kadjar dynasty, the crown was removed from the Shah's head, and the members of the brilliant throng, with their swords high in the air, shouted, "Long life to the King of Kings."

A lengthy "salaam" followed, and the Shah, who throughout to-day's ceremonies displayed some of his natural shyness, retired later to the Badghir Palace. There are more fireworks, and there are enormous crowds in the streets.

In pursuance of a desire to express gratitude to Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the retired Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the students of the Law and M.A. classes have brought out a marble bust from Italy. The bust will be put up on the landing of the first floor of the grand staircase of the Durbhanga Buildings. His Excellency the Chancellor or the Rector will be asked to unveil the same next cold weather.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING HOME.

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT.

The following rules for the management of St. George's Hospital Nursing Home are published:—

St. George's Nursing Home shall be located in such ward or wards of St. George's Hospital as Government may direct and will be under the general control of the Surgeon Superintendent of the hospital; subject to such control the Lady Superintendent of the nursing staff will be in charge of the nursing arrangements in the Home.

Government will from time to time publish a list of medical men authorized to attend and treat patients in the Home.

The Home will be available for European and Anglo-Indian patients only.

Permission to enter the Home can be obtained only from the Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, or, in his absence, from his Deputy, on presentation of a letter of application from one of the medical men on the authorized list. Patients from the mofussil seeking direct admission to the Home will be required to produce a letter of application from the social civil Surgeon.

The letter of application must specify the nature of the case of illness for which accommodation is required. No case of infectious disease can be admitted to the Home without the special sanction of the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital

Should an infectious disease develop in any patient after admission, the question of the patient's retention in the Home shall be decided by the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital, and his decision shall be final.

All persons admitted to the Home must conform to the rules and regulations made for its management. In any case of non-compliance with the rules, the Surgeon Superintendent of St. Georg's Hospital may require the patient to leave the Home after 24 hours' notice.

While in the Home, patients will be under the sole care and treatment of the medical man of their selection. They will not be entitled to gratuitous treatment by any member of the St. George's Hospital medical staff.

The charge per diem will be Rs. 15 per patient. Patients in the Home will be supplied with all necessary furniture, bedding, etc., food and ordinary nursing. Private linen will be washed at the patients' expense. No medicines or medical or surgical appliances will ordinarily be supplied. No stimulants will be supplied. When special nurses are required, they must be paid for separately, and will be obtained from the private nursing staff of St. George's Hospital when available.

No reduction in the daily charge will be made on the ground that food is supplied from outside.

Operating surgeons will have to use their own intruments. Facilities will be available for the sterilization of instruments, and the operation room of St. George's Hospital will be available by arrangement with the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.

Private servants will be allowed only with the permission of the Lady Superintendent of the nursing staff.

Arrangements for the administration of anaesthetics must be made by the medical man in charge of the case.

The Home will not undertake any responsibility for the payment of fees to medical men. This is a matter which must be arranged entirely between the patients and their medical attendants.

The charges for accommodation, etc., in the Home will include the day of admission and the day of discharge. One week's payment in advance, or a satisfactory reference, may be demanded by the Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.

The management will not be responsible for the safety of money or valuables belonging to the patients. On admission such money and valuables should be made over to the Steward, St. George's Hospital, for safe keeping and a receipt obtained. Sums of money in excess of Rs. 20 must be made over to Agents.

Visitors will be admitted, with the permission of the medical man in charge of the case, during the visiting hours of St. George's Hospital, viz., 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. In urgent cases visitors will be allowed to visit at any time.

All patients must be in bed by 9-30 p.m., and on no account are they to sit or sleep in the verandahs after that hour.

Patients wanting leave to go out must obtain the permission of their medical man.

Smoking is prohibited except in the verandahs, but bedridden patients will be allowed to smoke with the permission of the nursing sister.

The hours of meals are—

Chotta haziri	7 a. m.
Breakfast	9-30 a. m.
Dinner	1-45 p m.
Supper	7 p. m.

All complaints against servants must be made to the nursing sister. On no account may patients deal with offences.

KRISTNA AGAIN IN FLOODS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The Kristna is again in high foods, being 22 feet over the western head of the sluice. The Deputy Collector and Deputy Tahsildar are rescuing the distressed people in the flooded villages and Maddula Manikkam is feeding them. The western bund is also unsafe, the crops have been destroyed and the people are alarmed, but no lives have been lost.

ITALIAN CONSUL'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 12.

Mr. Nikodemus, a French-German subject who is Consul for Italy here, committed suicide by shooting in his bungalow at noon yesterday.

Cutler, Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the Cost

LONDON OFFICE, 3A NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, E.C.

Beg to announce that pending details of the scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the State cover of the extra War Risks and other charges on ships and cargoes, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The public demand for our well-known brands of wines and spirits should therefore be met, for the time being without enhancement throughout Bombay and its territories.

BOMBAY Offices and Warehouse.....Medows Street, Fort

BOMBAY JAILS.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The annual administration Report on the prisons and jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1913, submitted to the Government by Major C. S. Lowson, I.M.S., acting Inspector-General of Prisons, has been published. We take the following extracts from the Report:—

From the general summary preceding the statements in the appendices to this Report it will be seen that the total population of all classes of prisoners confined in the prisons, subsidiary jails, lock-ups and civil jails has been 103,861 as compared with 109,459 in the year 1912—a decrease of 5,598. The daily average population has been 11,437, which shows an increase of 538 when compared with the figures of the year previous.

There has been a decrease in the number of convicts admitted. The prisons of Dhulia, Dharwar, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Aden and Deccan Gang show an increase, while his Majesty's Common Prison and the prisons of Yeravda, Ahmedabad, Thana, Karachi, Shikarpur and Ratnagiri show a decline.

The increase in the prisons of Dhulia, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Dharwar and Deccan Gang is mainly due, in the case of first named three prisons, to a larger number of convictions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. The increase in the Deccan Gang is very slight and is due to the admissions of prisoners during the whole year, the year previous being only for 9 months. The decline is most marked in his Majesty's Common Prison and is specially noticeable in prisoners sentenced to one month and under, where there is a decrease of nearly 1,000 under males and 143 under females, less of the latter being admitted for prostitution. In Ahmedabad and Shikarpur prisons, the decrease is due to favourable monsoon and less number of crimes committed during the year.

From the information supplied by the Inspector-General of Police, it appears that 1,729 persons were identified in the Bombay Presidency inclusive of Sind as compared with 1,672 in the year previous. Out of 1,729 prisoners, 105 were identified in Bombay, 330 at Ahmedabad 252 at Dhula 247 at Yeravda, 206 at Thana, 141 at Dharwar, 108 at Sholapur, 104 at Belgaum, 82 in Bijapur and the rest in the other parts of the Presidency.

The number of escapes during the year under report has been 10 against one in the year previous. All the escapes were from outside the walls, 1 from the Deccan Gang, 1 from Karachi, 2 from Hyderabad, 4 from Sind Gang, 1 from Aden Prison and 1 from the Surat Jail. Two prisoners, who have been shown against Hyderabad Central Prison, were sent under Testimony Act to Nawsharo, and from there they effected their escape from police custody. Four prisoners, who escaped from the Sind Gang, were working on the "metal breaking" file on the quarry from where they effected their escape. Two of them were recaptured and and two are still at large. The warders at fault have been either prosecuted or punished departmentally.

REMISSION SYSTEM.

3,203 prisoners were released during the year under remission system as compared with 2,686 in the year previous. The percentage during the year 1913 of those released under remission system to the total number who might have been released under that system, if of average good conduct up to the date of release, was 98.1 as against 98.0 in the year 1912. The practice of mustering prisoners and reading and explaining to them the benefits of the remission rules has been continued. Special awards under rules 514 and 519, remission for committing no offence during the previous 12 months and for doing special work were granted to 1,295 and 2,209 prisoners respectively against 1,149 and 1,339 in the year previous.

There is an increase of 1,026 prisoners over the figures for the past year, which is chiefly due to the award of special remission to the prisoners under sentence of one year, who were appointed as convict officers. The system continues to work very well.

The statements noted in the margin deal with the gross expenditure on account of convicted and undertrial prisoners confined in the Central, District and Extramural prisons and the subsidiary jails and lock-ups. The cost of police guards has been omitted as usual except in the case of the Central Prisons of Yeravda and Ahmedabad and the Special Prison of Thana, where the guarding is undertaken by the Reserved Armed Warder Guard. As the system of accounts of the Prison prons has been changed and based on "vnit cost" system since 1st January 1913 under orders of Government conveyed in their Resolution No. 1545, dated 27th February 1913, in the Judical Department, the expenditure on account of that institution has been omitted from these statistics. The realization from the sale proceeds of garden produce has been deducted from the total charges. The gross expenditure during the year 1913 has been Rs. 10,67,076 and the cost per head Rs. 93-10-10 against Rs. 10,24,380 and Rs. 94-6-9 in the year previous.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The death-rate for the year is 15.6 against 16.0 last year. Excluding one case of cholera, which will be commented on subsequently, the death-rate would have been 15.1. Admissions into hospital increased by 247 and the daily average sick by 15.7. The increase is mainly due to the increased daily average population confined during the year under report.

Of the 150 prisoners who died in the Central and District prisons, 41 were admitted in bad health, of whom 16 were suffering from the disease from which they succumbed on their admission in the jails; 36 were in fair health; and the remainder 73 in good health.

There were two cases of plague in the 3rd Class Subsidiary Jails, one in the Nasik 3rd Class Subsidiary Jail and other in the Wai 3rd Class Subsidiary Jail in the Satara District. There were no cases in the Prisons and 2nd Class Subsidiary Jails this year, but wherever necessary inoculation has been resorted to as a precautionary measure.

There has been constant overcrowding in the following Prisons:—H. M.'s Common Prison, Central Prison of Ahmedabad, Yeravda and Hyderabad, District Prisons of Dhulia, Sukkur and Thana, Sind convict Gang and slight overcrowding at Bijapur during the year. In the Karachi Prison, the overcrowding was during the month of September only. At Dharwar, it was for 239 days during the year. The excess population in the Common Prison is kept down as far as possible by transferring prisoners to the Deccan Gang and other prisons. In the Sind Gang, Sukkur, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Yeravda and Karachi the excess population slept in tents, verandahs and unused work sheds.

BORSTAL SYSTEM.

Though the events do not pertain to the year under report, it may be stated that a beginning has been made in the Dharwar Prison of the "Borstal System" since the 1st of February of this year. A schoolmaster and 4 specially selected warders have been entertained and classes have been formed, instructions being given in primary education and physical drill.

About 20 boys are being taught masonry under the guidance of a trained mason and are engaged in building the wall of the "Dharwar Borstal Jail." Their services will be very useful in building the dormitory, etc., in connection with that prison. The remainder of the boys are being taught carpentry.

I eagerly look forward to the formation of the Prisoners' Aid Society, a public meeting for which was convened and presided over by his Excellency the Governor on the 18th March 1914. The necessity for such a Society was fully laid at the doors of philanthropic and energetic workers by his Excellency.

It will be seen from paragraph 7 of this report that no less than 6,151 prisoners convicted, were between the ages of 15 and 25. If these youths were taken in hand at this flexible age and assisted to adopt some honest means of livelihood a great forward would be made in our penological system—to say nothing of the removal of a burden and a nuisance to society.

The results of the year may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The gross cost per head is Rs. 93-10-10 against Rs. 94-6-9 in 1912. The net cost per head Rs. 78-1-0 against Rs. 67-2-0 in 1912. The cash earnings Rs. 1,37,915 against 2,49,623. The death rate 15.6 against 16.0 in 1912.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the election of Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu as President of the next session of the Indian National Congress.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LOYALTY OF BENGAL UNDOUBTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

An extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held yesterday, His Excellency Governor presiding. His Excellency invited co-operation of the Council with the Government in dealing with any matter effecting public welfare that might arrive out of the present situation. His Excellency said:—"The loyalty of Bengal was undoubted. There might be a few revoluntionaries but the vast majority of people were loyal in the true sense of the word. In Bengal people trust the Government and believe that the Government would do all it could for their welfare. The people could help the Government in various ways and he hoped they would do so."

RISE IN PRICE OF FOOD STUFFS.

Turning to the question of rise in the prices of foodstuffs His Excellency said that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Government. Taken as a whole, prices were not rising to an alarming extent.

As regards trade, war must check it, nothing could stop that, but it was to the interests of the Government not to allow it to fall off any more than was possible. If mills were compelled to close, thousands of mill-hands would be thrown out of work and they knew what a danger that would be He hoped the mill-owners would give them warning so that they might be prepared.

FALSE RUMOURS ABOUT CURRENCY NOTES.

Wicked and baseless rumours were being circulated by individuals trading on the ignorance of the poorer classes who had been falsely representing that currency notes had fallen much below their value and had induced illiterate people to part with currency notes for much less than their face value. There could be no depreciation in the value of currency notes so long as the Government was solvent and there could be no doubt that the Government was solvent. In a certain newspaper an article had appeared headed how Government can help the people in the present crisis. He had read that article and it struck him it might very well have been headed how the people can help Government in the present crisis.

His Excellency then moved the following resolution:—"This Council desires to convey to His Majesty's the King Emperor our expression of its profound loyalty and devotion to his Throne and person and its entire confidence in the Government by law established in British India and to place on record its firm resolve to co-operate with that Government in carrying out all measures which may be found necessary to secure the safety or welfare of the public." The resolution which was supported by a number of non-official members was carried unanimously.

His Excellency the Governor further stated that though there was still anxiety about trade and commerce it was growing less. Till things were steady in London they would hardly be steady here. But there has been rapid improvement.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart urged the extension of permission to use telegraphic codes by banks and firms

Sir William Duke hoped that in the course of a day or two further concessons would be made. Regarding the German vessels in the port, the High Court would proceed to exercise the jurisdiction of Prize Court.

ALLAHABAD STUDENTS' ENTHUSIASM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLHAABAD, Aug. 12.

A meeting of the staff and students of Muir Central College, Allahabad, was held in the college hall under presidency of the Principal, Mr. S. G. Dunn, M.A. The proposal to open a fund for the relief of the wounded in the war to which members of the college, past and present, might contribute, was accepted with enthusiasm.

AUTOCRATS AND COLONIES.

MR. HARCOURT'S RECENT DESPATCH.

COMPLETE HOME RULE.

Two recent incidents in the overseas Dominions have led to hot discussion as to the powers of the imported Governors representing the Imperial Parliament.

"The Australian Governor of to-day, whether State or Commonwealth, dies not lie by any means upon a bed of roses," says the "British Australasian. "Immediately upon his arrival, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson was faced with the question whether to dissolve or not to dissolve both Houses of Parliament, and, having settled it in the affirmative upon the advice of his Ministers, is furiously assailed and accused of partisanship by those to whom his decision was distasteful.

"In Tasmania, Sir William Ellison Macartney, by refusing a dissolution to the Liberal Premier, and then making the formation of a Labour Minister by Mr. Earle conditional on a dissolution, has incurred trouble of a much more serious kind. His action at the time was condemned by the Liberals as well as the Labour Party in Tasmania, and was unfavourably commented upon by the whole Press, both Liberal and Labour, throughout the Commonwealth."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt, as Colonial Secretary, has nown laid it down in an important despatch that the Governor of a Colony has no power to impose his wishes upon a Ministry. He must accept his Ministers' advice "unquestioningly."

Mr. Sidney Low, author of "The Governance of England," points out the significance of Mr. Harcourt's despatch in the "Daily Mail."

"The despatch which Mr. Harcourt has just sent to the Governor of Tasmania is a State paper of considerable significance," he says. "It puts the coping-stone on the edifice of Colonial self-government and marks *the final phase in the emancipation of the over-sea States from external control in the management of their domestic affairs.*

"The Secretary of State has officially declared that the Governor of a British Dominion is bound to follow the advice of his Ministers in respect to any question of internal politics. He has no discretion in the matter and must leave the responsibility with the group of politicians was are supposed to represent the people. The Colony, in fact, is a sort of Republic with the Prime Minister, for the time being, as its virtual President. The same doctrine was affirmed by Mr. Harcourt in the House of Commons when dealing with the relations between Lord Gladstone and General Botha in the South African Union.

HOW THE TASMANIAN CRISIS AROSE.

"The Tasmanian crisis sturned on the question of the Governor's right to grant or withhold a dissolution of Parliament. This right is part of the royal prerogative which the Governor is supposed to exercise as the representative of the Sovereign. In this country, however, the royal prerogative in this matter has fallen into abeyance. If a Prime Minister, whether defeated in the House of Commons or not, advises the King to dissolve that advice is accepted. The responsibility is left with the Minister who thought fit to appeal to the constituencies; and the wisdom of his action must be judged by the results. The issue is between him and the people, and the Sovereign does not intervene either to influence the verdict or to postpone the trial. In the Colonies a different practice has prevailed. The Governor has been supposed to exercise his discretion in this and other matters. Dissolutions asked for by Premiers have been frequently refused.

Mr. Low shows that in the Tasmania case the Parliament objected to the Governor's action because it was "contrary to the principle of responsible Government."

DISAPPEARING IMPERIAL CONTROL.

"The resolution," says Mr. Low, "was transmitted by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has replied in the despatch which emphatically supports the position taken up by the Tasmanian Premier and Legislature. It is laid down that the Governor ought to act upon the advice of his Ministers in such a question as that of authorising or prohibiting a dissolution of Parliament, which is one of purely internal politics, and that he ought not to impose conditions upon them. In other words, it is the Ministers, presumably representing the people, who are responsible for the 'peace, order, and good government' of the Colony, not the officer who represents the Crown and the Imperial Cabinet.

"If this doctrine is maintained—as it probably will be—*almost the last vestige of Imperial control over the affairs of the self-governing Colonies disappears.*

"It is an emphatic recognition of the complete nationhood of the Dominions, so far as regards their own domestic government. The Governor remains, though it may not be long before he will be appointed on the recommendation of the local, rather than the home, Cabinet. He is there to guard the general interests of the Empire, and to see that any legislation which may touch these, or affect international relations, is reserved for the consideration of the central government. But in matters of purely internal concern he can only act or refrain from, action as advised—that is, directed—by his Prime Minister, the temporary President of the Colonial Republic.

"The position of his Excellency the Governor, in a self-governing Colony, has always been difficult and a little indefinite," adds Mr. Low. "He was the real executive chief of a community which could not quite be trusted to look after itself; and even when it had a Legislature and Ministry of its own it was supposed to be the duty of the administrator, endowed with the superior wisdom of the Mother-country, to exercise a paternal control over the politics of an immature and inexperienced community. Besides, he represented the authority of the Crown, which long continued to assert in the Colonies prerogatives it had abandoned at home.

THE GOVERNOR'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

"The newer school of Colonial statesmen insist that the Crown within a Colony should be advised by the Colonial Ministers, precisely as it is advised in Great Britain by its British Cabinet. That, in fact, is the status which the citizens of the Dominions claim for their Governments and Parliaments: *a status of equality, under the Crown, with those of the United Kingdom. Mr. Harcourt's despatch is an official recognition of this tendency.* It gives formal acceptance to the doctrine that the Britannic realm consists of a number of virtually independent States, content to act together for international purposes under the supreme authority of the Crown.

"Such is the present state of our Imperial Constitution. It may lead either to complete separation or to some organic administrative union among the various self-governing communities. With the final recognition of Britannic autonomy the way seems to be prepared for some form of Britannic Federation," concludes Mr. Low.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

The facts with regard to the dissolution of the Australian Parliament are these:—

"Last year the election gave the Liberals a majority of one in the House of Representatives, but left the Labour Party under Mr. Fisher with a majority of 22 in the Senate.

"Being thus unable to carry any legislation of a party character, Mr. Cook challenged the Senate by passing twice through the lower House a Bill to which the upper twice refused its consent, and thus produced a situation in which, under the Constitution, the Governor-General could dissolve both Houses.

"This the Governor-General did early in June, thereby creating a new Constitutional precedent," says "The Times." "Mr. Fisher, the leader of the Opposition, outlined the Labour Party's policy on July 6, and Mr. Cook has now stated the planks of the Liberal platform. It should be added that the Bill on which the Prime Minister challenged the Senate and finally demanded a double dissolution was one prohibiting preference to trade unionists as regards Government employment."

A VERSATILE INDIAN DOCTOR.

At the Wandsworth County Court on the 20th July before Judge Harington, Dr. Nundy, a panel doctor, applied for his discharge in bankruptcy. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor was a native of the North-West Provinces of India, and came to England in 1870, taking degrees in Edinburg and London. Subsequently he filled various public appointments as medical officer at Rotherham, Brompton, Barnsley, and the Gold Coast. In 1882 he returned to England, and entered as a law student at the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar and practised at the South London Sessions. In 1893 he went to Lagos as District Commissioner for Southern Nigeria, and later practised as a barrister and doctor in the Transvaal. On the way home to England in 1909 be revisted the West Coast of Africa, and obtained certain options for rubber and gold properties, which he hoped to exploit during the rubber boom in England. In March, 1912, he registered the General Option and Concessions Agency (Limited), to whom he agreed to sell his interest for £250 in cash and 3,500 shares. He only received £100, and the Company ceased to do any business in October of that year. In February, 1913, Dr. Nundy became a panel docter but through illness did not register an adequate number of patients.

Dr. Nundy said that he now had 700 patients on his panel, and by Christmas hoped to have 1,000.

Judge Harington decided to adjourn the application over the vacation.

THE C. L. I. ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Seven Companies of the Ceylon Light Infantry have been called out for active service, viz., D, G, H, I, N, P and R. These companies, says the "Ceylon Independent," would probably fall in last Saturday at their respective headquarters and be told off for various important duties. The C. L. I. is the oldest branch of the Volunteer Forces in Ceylon, having been raised in 1881. It consists of about fifteen companies, six of which are stationed in Colombo, while the remaining companies, with outlying detachments, are stationed at Negombo, Kurunegala, Kandy, Galle, Badulla, Matara, Hambantota, Nuwara, Eliya, Moratuwa, Chilaw, and Balapitiya. It is composed of Burghers, Eurasians, Sinhalese, Tamils and Malays.

GERMAN SUBJECTS TO QUIT.

A "Gazette" extraordinary was issued on Friday at Colombo, giving the following Government Notification:—Order by his Excellency the Governor under the Order of the Queen in Council of October 26, 1896.

All German subjects who shall arrive or shall have arrived in the Colony on or after the first day of August, 1914, and who shall seek to land or shall have landed therein (unless before so arriving they shall have obtained the express permission of the Governor to land in Ceylon), are hereby ordered to quit the shores of the Colony, and the police are hereby authorized to arrest all persons refusing to obey this Order, and for the purpose of their departure to put them on board any ship or boat.

This Order extends to all German-speaking persons who shall fail to satisfy the police by documentary evidence that they are not German subjects.

BATTLE OF IDEAS.

AN UNNATIONAL LITERATURE

HOW WILL THE STRUGGLE END?

A very interesting study of the writers to-day who are influencing the thought of Germany is given by T. W. Rolleston in the "*Quarterly Review.*"

"Gerhard Hauptmann is reckoned with justice as the foremost of German authors in the sphere of creative literature" he says. "His sincerity, his passion—mostly inspired, and best inspired, by pity for the weak, the betrayed, the human wreckage tossed about on the clashing tides of the old era and the new—are undeniable; so also is his masterly technique.

"But the leading figures in his dramas are victims of circumstance, never its masters or victors. Nor are they heroic in defeat; they succumb piteously; and if it is a function of literature, as Keller said, to help men to realise the best that is in them, we must look elsewhere than to Hauptmann for a German author capable of doing it.

"But we shall look in vain.

WHAT ARE WE WORTH TO LIFE?

"Richard Dehmel, with Liliencron, has given a certain tone of virility and self-mastery to an age helplessly engrossed in the pitying or disgusted contemplation of its own blind impulses. He has, in his own admirable words, set that age to consider 'not how much life is worth to us, but the question, at once prouder and more modest, how much we are worth to life.'

"This question forms the ground-stone of a whole range of remarkable works in fiction which have been strangely overlooked by German critics. These are the novels and the masterly short stories of Rudolf Lindau. Without a programme, a mission, a message of any kind, except the quiet insistence on a few laws of manhood and honour that lie deep down in the heart of the North European *samurai*, Lindau has produced tale afer tale, like 'Das rote Tuch' and 'Die kleine Welt,' in his soberly beautiful and distinguished prose-tales which one cannot doubt will keep their flavour and fragrance when a great deal of much more heady stuff has gone flat.

CLARA VIEBIG AND ENVIRONMENT.

"Modern Germany by no means lacks writers of talent who, without being forces of critical significance in the spiritual history of the nation, are lifted by thought, by style, and by artistic purpose above the crowd of mere entertainers. Clara Viebig, for instance, who began to write in the middle nineties, is the leading figure in a group of woman-writers who represent a sane and wholesome realism in German literature better than do any of the men—a circumstance sometimes cynically put down to the feminine passion for knowing all about the details of one's neighbour's affairs.

"The keynote of her books is the word 'environment.' Thus, one of her earliest novels, and, as some hold, her ablest, 'Das Weiberdorf,' is a drastically painted study of the effects produced by certain industrial conditions in a South German district where all the male inhabitants are migratory labourers working at a distance from their homes for many months at a time

"Or again, as in a recent book, 'Die vor den Toren,' she shows us the breaking-up of peasant life by the encroachments of the town. Her characters are rarely individualised, or interesting in themselves—they are types of primitive passions; but she is a master of the art of setting her men and women firmly on the solid earth in certain definite surroundings, the details of which we seem to have seen and handled as if we had lived among them ourselves.

LITERATURE LACKING SUBSTANCE.

"Looking at contemporary German literature as a whole, one cannot help being reminded of what Goethe said of the deficiencies of that literature prior to the Seven Years' War. 'Looked at closely' he wrote in 'Wahrheit und Dichtung,' 'what German poetry lacked was contents, substance (*Gehalt*), and in particular a national substance.' 'Minna von Barnhelm' was the first important work which used this material for literature; it had, therefore, a quite epoch-making effect. And now the dreams of German poetry have come true; the work begun by Frederick the Great has been crowned and completed by a supreme, a final achievement; but German literature, which had once far outurn the march of political history, now seems to lag as far behind it.

NOT NATIONAL LITERATURE.

"Rarely does one gain the impression that a German poet is speaking not to a group or a party, but to his countrymen at large. Far more national, in this sense, than the writers of the German Empire are those of 'greater Germany,' such as Meyer and Keller. Kent Martens, in a brilliant little book, says:—

"'We had then an aristocracy with aristocratic principles and forms of life, a corps of officers mainly recruited from this aristocracy; we had also a patrician class in trade and commerce, and an aristocracy of culture who understood the temperate enjoyment of life. In Germany culture was then indigenous; Germany had style.

"'*Now Germany is an arsenal, a stock-exchange, a madhouse, a monster hotel.*'

"In this sort of society the poet is obviously not at home; and yet it is precisely he who ought to refine and ennoble it. But the German poet, and more particularly the German poet's wife (proceeds Herr Martens), have never escaped from Bohemia, once perhaps their natural refuge, now the ghetto where their tribe languishes in unhealthy isolation.

POETS NOT AT HOME.

"Our poetry at the present day will hardly be accused of revolutionary tendencies. It has left this stage behind it. No, it cherishes far more dangerous inclinations; it seeks to get to the bottom of men and things; its ideal is the investigation of all social and psychological phenomena. No longer does the poet go among the people with the rhetoric of the thirst for freedom on his lips, but with scrutinising eyes, reticent or merely questioning, very critical and at first analytic rather than synthetic, fastidious in his taste, often obscure in expression. It is not surprising, therefore, that such personalities, quite apart from their works, do not awaken the confidence of a society which feels itself ceaselessly observed, judged, and often condemned by them.

"And in truth the calling of a poet—so far as one can speak of his having a calling in the civic sense—is one of the most hated among us. Suspected by officialism because it cannot understand him, hated for his individualism by the aristocracies both of money and of birth, feared by the bourgeoisie like a pike in the carp-pond, ignored almost entirely by the artisan and totally by the peasant—there stands the German poet, insulated from all personal relations with every section of the nation from which he sprang and to influence which is the very end of his existence.

STILL WORK FOR GERMANY.

"From this striking picture we may judge that the unification of Germany is still largely a matter of external forms, and has yet to become organic and vital. Indeed no German would deny this patent fact. Prince von Bulow, in his recent work, 'Imperial Germany,' has spoken of the necessity of reconciling Prussian political supremacy with the intellectual life of South Germany.

"But, with all deference, we would urge that there is no such geographical distinction as that which he here suggests. The best stuff in modern German literature comes from North Germany and East Prussia; let us recall such names as Liliencron, Arno Holz, Nietzsche, Paul Heyse, Gerhart Hauptmann, Richard Dehmel, Rudolf Lindau, Ricarda Huch, Fontane, Theodor Storm. The distinction is rather between the forms of social and political life and the spirit to which they no longer correspond. Literature may flourish under a monarchy; it may flourish under an aristocracy; it is possible, though the evidence is still ambiguous, that it may flourish under a genuine democracy; but it can never fulfil its highest functions, can never have that national *Gehalt* of which Goethe spoke, in a country where the forms of society and of government have outlived their day, have no conviction and vitality behind them, and remain not as the growing framework of a living organism, but as lifeless impediments in the way of its healthy functions.

GERMANY TO-DAY.

"This, or something approaching to it, is the case in modern Germany. It does not seem likely that a nation can be educated to the point to which the German people are educated, and that personages like the Colonel—nay, the Lieutenant—the Junker, and the bureaucrat will permanently remain in the position of moral and social authority which Prussian ideas assign to them.

"Some day the rigid structure must surely be loosened; the tides of intellectual life must sap and dissolve it; and it will be transformed by the social chemistry which is at work in every living and growing nation into forms more consonant with the needs and characteristics of the modern German spirit. We are witnessing a period of transition, of widespread disintegration and pitiless analysis.

PITILESS ANALYSIS.

"Let the reader take up any number of 'Simplicissimus' and he will find himself in presence of a force more profound and more destructive than all the *Freiheitslieder* of Arndt, of Freiligrath and of Herwegh. It is no longer a case of steel against steel, it is a case of essence against essence. How will the struggle end? Perhaps in a new and more glorious Germany than the world has yet seen; perhaps in a torpid and sterile nation in which nothing but a mighty convulsion can again prepare the soil for the seeds of poetry and thought."

WHY THEY DIVORCE.

"What are the causes for a fifty per cent. increase in divorces in the American metropolis during the six months ended June, as compared with the corresponding period of last year?" asks the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent. "And why should divorces of late throughout the country be more popular than formerly?

"These questions form the basis of a summer rorrepondence here, and the answers given by judges, lawyers, and laymen who have studied the problem carefully apply as much possibly to your side of the Atlantic as to the United States. One conclusion is fairly unanimous, namely, that Americans, if they really desire to check the divorce evil, must deport the tango and maxixe families forthwith. There are other reasons given, such as the high cost of living, lack of home life in the city, the heedlessness with which young people rush into matrimony, the lack of children in the family, a growing desire for amusements, the inability of the husband to satisfy the modern wife's extravagances, the unpreparedness of young wives for home duties.

"But far and away the most important causes are the craze for terpsichorean novelty, such as the tango and the maxixe, and the amazing changes in feminine apparel which in America followed the dances mentioned. There are two sides, of course, to the controversy.

"According to several notable women leaders, the dancers are only partly responsible. 'The real reason,' to quote Dr. Anna Shaw, of New York, 'is man's unfairness to women.' 'Women,' she says, 'will no longer submit to the indignities imposed upon them by their husbands. Before women became economically free they were afraid to rebel, but now they have entered into public and political life they will not mildly submit.'"

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COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

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Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

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Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments
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These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

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WHAT THE KING CAN DO.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE PREROGATIVE.

There has been some wild talk about the powers and possible action of the Crown of late, writes Mr. Sidney Low, the author of "The Governance of England" and many books on Constitutional History, in the "Daily Mail." We have hints of a royal *coup d'état*, and we have the Labour Party meeting to protest against "undue interference on the part of the Crown," and so forth.

All this is based on a misunderstanding of the real position of the Sovereign. Some people seem to imagine that the King can do nothing to assist a solution of such a crisis as the present; some that he can do everything; some that he can impose a policy upon his Ministers; others that he can only assent blindly to anything they propose. These comments and suggestions are misleading. A King of England is not a despot; but, also, he is not an automaton.

He reigns, however, in a strictly "limited" monarchy, and he exercises the immense legal powers of the prerogative under well-understood and rigorously observed conditions. He is no more above the conventions of the Constitution than he is above the law; and though he might have a technical right to override the former, he would do so only in deference to some supreme necessity which would justify action normally "unconstitutional."

No lawyer, for instance, would deny his technical right to refuse the royal assent to a Bill sent up for his signature. But it is a right no Sovereign has exercised since the reign of Queen Anne. Professor Lowell, the great American authority on the British Constitution, has pointed out that the royal "veto," though dormant, might conceivably be revived, and that circumstances might occur in which it ought to be revived. But the revival would be on the same plane as the proclamation of martial law: a suppression of ordinary constitutional forms and restraints, to be vindicated, if it can be vindicated, by the paramount obligation of protecting the community against revolution or civil war or foreign conquest, when it has been made clear that such calamities could be averted in no other way. This would be "unconstitutional," though it might be right.

THE CONFERENCE ON HOME RULE.

But no question of this sort need be raised at present. In summoning the Buckingham Palace conference the King is acting quite in accordance with the best interpretation of his constitutional functions. A King of England, says Bagehot, while leaving the responsibility of shaping policy to his Prime Minister, has at any rate three rights—the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, the right to warn. If the Minister is determined to follow a certain line the King, in the ordinary course, will not prevent him, even if he thinks the policy wrong. But he can point out that untoward consequences are likely to ensue, and he will insist that all those consequences shall be considered and discussed. He is not in the least bound to regard a Ministerial measure with impartial detachment if he thinks it may drive certain of his subjects into insurrection or produce other disastrous results. He is entitled, on the contrary, to bring those results emphatically before the minds of his advisers.

There is something else he can do, and that is precisely what the world now knows that his Majesty has done. Constitutional law does not recognise the existence of party government. Constitutional practice does; and it is a prime article of our "unwritten" statutes that the King is guided by the advice only of the leaders of the dominant majority in the Commons, so long as that majority endures. But when a dispute occurs between the two parties, which also involves the two Houses of Parliament, it is consonant with the spirit of the Constitution for the Sovereign to intervene.

Here is just one of those cases in which the influence of the Crown, with its freedom from all the embarrassing responsibilities of executive power, becomes valuable. When the deadlock threatens to be insoluble, when negotiations between the party leaders have been refused or have proved abortive, the King can express an authoritative wish that they should take counsel together. His position is analogous to that of the President of the Board of Trade in a dispute between labour and capital. The Minister does not take a side in the quarrel; he does not pronounce an opinion on the merits; he only asks that the disputants shall come together and confer freely and fully.

THE PRECEDENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The King, in the present case, is following, with necessary variations, the precedent of Queen Victoria in 1884. The situation then was not altogether unlike that of the present year, though the issues were far less momentous. The Opposition majority in the House of Lords, under Lord Salisbury, declared that they would not pass Mr. Gladstone's Franchise Bill unless it were accompanied by a redistribution of seats. Gladstone persisted in forcing the Bill through the Commons, and sent it up to the Lords at the end of June. The Conservative Peers carried an amendment to include in the Bill a large scheme of redistribution. The Prime Minister then withdrew the Bill, announcing that it would be reintroduced in an autumn session; and preparations were made for a fierce mending-or-ending campaign against the House of Lords. At this point Queen Victoria intervened with a suggestion to the Prime Minister that an understanding might be reached "if the leaders of the parties in both Houses could exchange their views personally," and she wrote to Lord Salisbury in the same sense. As a result there were conferences between the party chiefs, and somewhat prolonged private negotiations took place. Finally in the late autumn, an agreement was concluded by which the terms of the measures for franchise and redistribution were to be settled by consent, and the two Bills introduced and passed side by side. The analogy here with the case of the Home Rule and the Amending Bills is at least not too remote to be encouraging.

MR. ASQUITH'S CONFERENCE.

But Queen Victoria in 1884 did not act against the "advice" of her Ministers, nor does King George V. in 1914. Even without Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Lords it would be obvious that the Prime Minister has acquiesced in the conference proposal, and is indeed responsible for it. If he had disapproved of the idea he would have refused to concur in it; if his opinion had been ignored he would have tendered his resignation. Although the "command" is issued in the name of the King, it must be regarded as expressing the policy of the Cabinet, for which they accept responsibility; since it is a fundamental principle that some Minister must be responsible for everything done by the Sovereign in his public and political capacity. The conference, therefore, is Mr. Asquith's conference as well as the King's. If there should be any untoward results it would be the Minister who would have to answer for advising the King to summon the meeting. If a successful conclusion is reached nobody will grudge him a substantial share of the credit. For good or ill, the negotiations now proceeding are part of that general policy which is carried out, as all policy is, in the name and under the authority of the Crown but on the volition of administrators, who are accountable to the nation.

This does not alter the fact that King George, as Mr. Gladstone said of Queen Victoria, has brought to bear a "wise, gracious, and steady influence" on a most perilous and involved complication of public affairs. Let us hope that it will fall to Mr. Asquith's lot, as it did to that of his predecessor, to announce a similar satisfactory termination, while paying an equal tribute to the wisdom, patriotism, and good sense of the royal attitude.

INDIAN DANCING.

HISTORY AND LEGENDS.

Roshanara, the Anglo-Indian dancer who went to New York last December for a fortnight's engagement, so took the town by storm that on the second day she found agents eager to book her for a six months' tour.

She has just returned to England, and was to appear at the Coliseum on July 27. Shortly afterwards she is returning to India to dance at the three-days' betrothal service of one of the wealthiest native princes.

A representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" asked Roshanara to tell him something of the training of a dancer in India.

"In India," said Roshanara, looking quaint enough, on the edge of a modern hotel chair, in the half-Eastern garments that drape her supple body, "in India we do not learn to dance from a dancing-master. There is no hilarity in our dances. But, oh! there is meaning, and passion, and grace.

"Instead of the dance teacher I had an ancient pundit, a very wise old man, who read me legends and told me tales in Hindustani, while I sat on the ground and listened.

"Of course, I have watched the native dancers of my country. Ever since I was a tiny child the dances of the Indian girls have fascinated me, and in India one learns from watching only. They never teach steps in detail."

EVERY MOVEMENT A STORY.

"Every movement of hand, arm, foot, head, and body has a special meaning, tells a story, expresses an emotion. We do not skip and glide merely in an exuberance of gaiety and motion; our dances are subtle and repressed, often spiritual and sad.

"To express the real feeling in these dances one must know innumerable legends. One must be full of the history and tragedy of India. And the body must be trained and drilled from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. Every muscle must respond to the thought. Our muscles are not hard and powerful, like the Russian dancers. They are supple and elastic. Feel my hands—are they not as flexible as velvet?

"Perhaps a hundred different dances belong to India. I have studied every one. Each tells a separate story, according to the part of the country it comes from. Travelling all over India with my father—who is an official of the British Government—I have since quite a tiny child had the opportunity to study all the dances of the nautch girls."

£30,000,000 DAMAGES.

NEW ANTI-TRUST WAR IN AMERICA.

Encouraged by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and other anti-trust legislation, independent traders throughout the United States are beginning a war against the trusts, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Nearly 200 suits are pending against the Singer Trust, the Spiller, Eisemann Company alone demanding £80,000 against the American Sugar Refining Company. Altogether the suits against the trust claim total damages of thirty millions sterling.

An important suit has been started against the Standard Oil Company by the Crew Levick Company, which alleges that the Standard Oil is playing the monopolist and is attempting to ruin it by cutting the price of gasolene to below cost price in the company's territory. The actual defendants are a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil. The plaintiffs complain that the defendants cut the price from 20 to 13 cents. a gallon. When the plaintiffs cut down their price to this level the defendants cut the price again to 9½ cents. This according to the plaintiffs, was below cost.

The County Prosecutor is investigating the facts. If they are as stated he will ask for an indictment.

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HIGH CLASS PERFUMERY
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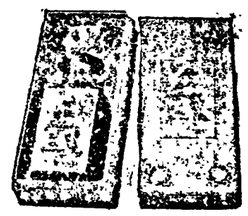
Gage D'Amour Rs. 2.

Exquisite Rs. 4. Rs. 6.



Reverie Rs. 10.

La Plus Belle des Fleurs Rs. 7/8.

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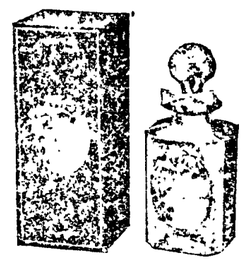

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All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent, for cash.

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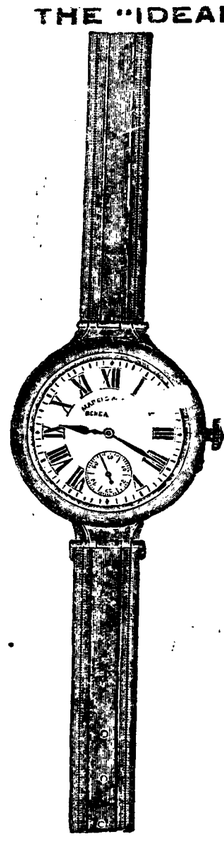

What may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	—	Rs. 32-0
Silver	—	,, 37-8
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THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

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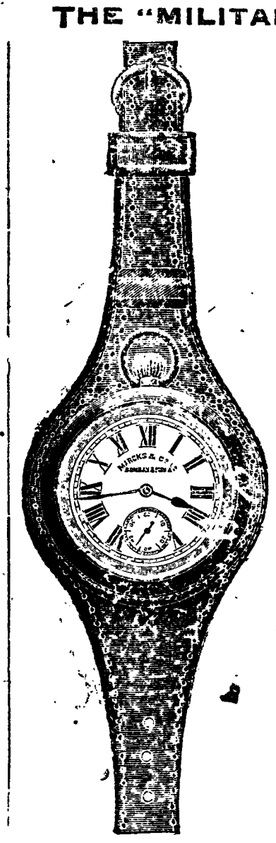

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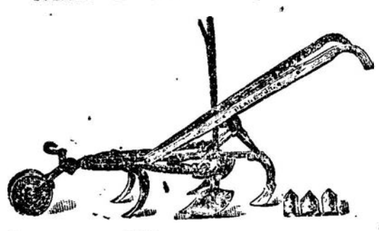

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Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhea and Dysentery.
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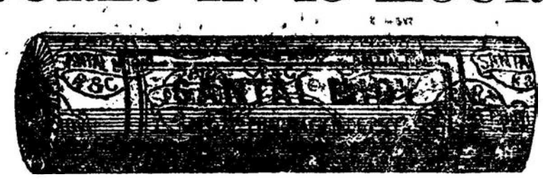

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Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.